The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,889.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Babot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, B[redacted]
4th March 1871.

[redacted]EAM TO CEYLON, P[redacted] CHINA, AND J[redacted]

[redacted] (2,798 tons, and 500 … E. Barlow, will be despatched … above Ports on THURS… arch, leaving Mazagon … Mails, and taking also … s and Australia.

Cargo … sunset on the day … be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Grekke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

THE S. S. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 25th of March. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows :—

£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second ,, ,, ,,
£30 for a First ,, ,, Suez.
} Exclusive of Wines.

The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S. S. Singapore.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clare, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation ; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents. Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid orders, if over £5, sent CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
} Exclusive of Wines.

The S.S. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and on account and risk of Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

Lot No. 1—1,056 white fine Button Pearls weighing about 630 carats.

Lot No. 2—Small superior Pearls weighing about 3,242 carats.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinevere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill, the same comprises, rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Stands, Ice Pitcher, Butter Pot, handsome Waiters, a Mahogany Case containing Dessert Knives and Forks, a ditto containing Fish Knives, with mother o'pearl handles, a set of best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, a first-rate English Oakwood Plate Chest, containing a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 and Cutlery for 18 persons, by Elkington, handsome 3 light Candelabras, handsomely carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 4 pieces for 12 persons Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Handsomely, Carved, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, Prediea, and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Ornament Stands, handsome Centre Ottoman, consisting of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, English Wine Tables, rich Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, a first-rate Marble 8 day correct-going Clock, a first-class full-toned English Rosewood 7 Octave Grand Drawing-room [redacted] made to order for the … hographs and Oil … r-post bedstead, … es, Dressing and … and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobes, Clothes …sses, Chest of Drawers, Gentleman's Writing Table, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a small collection of valuable Books, fresh Oilman's Stores, superior Wines, choice Plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built Miniature Barouche, by E. Kesterton with a pair of fast-trotting Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, with a set of English plate mounted Harness.

An English-built C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith.

A handsome Bay Arab excellent Saddle and Harness Horse, age rising 5.

A Lady's Side Saddle, by Grant and Son.

A Gentleman's ditto by Peat, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Mahogany Miniature 6-7/8 Octaves Cottage Piano, by Cramer and Co., made expressly for India, a first-rate breech-loading Gun, by J. Lang, a Patent Dog-cart, by Bennett and Botwood, a Bay Arab Horse rising 4 years, 14-2¼, has been ridden on parade and stands fire, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementione place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of Captain H. J. Stock. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 2 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 7th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GO AND SEE "KHODABUX."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 1871.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB will appear a THIRD TIME this Season in their new Operatic Comedy, entitled,

"THE KHODABUX."

NEW TURKISH DRESSES, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed by a highly-amusing local Farce.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Unreserved Seats	,, 2	Pit	Ans. 8
Stalls	,, 1-8		

CITY OF BRUSSELS, for LIVERPOOL, will SAIL on WEDNESDAY, 8th March, and Passengers are requested to be on BOARD not later than 12 o'clock noon, on that DAY.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE—Owing to the general failure of Annuals and the paucity of Exhibitors, there will be NO FLOWER SHOW THIS YEAR.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
For Dr. Gray, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March 1871.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK JOHN JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES, 1871.

STEWARDS :

F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.	Major Willoughby.
A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.	Capt. Liddell.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.	Percy Benn, Esq.

The Race to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1871.

1ST RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all horses that have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay, Nuggur, Guzerat, or Poona Hunts. About two miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 12 stone. Gentlemen Riders.

2ND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For Arabs and Country Breds that have been regularly hunted this season with the abovementioned Hunts. About 2 miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 11 stone for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Gentlemen Riders.

3RD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weight for age and inches and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen Riders.

4TH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at Hockey up to the day of Race. About ½ a mile over Hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Lowest weight 10st. 7 lbs.

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of March, 1870, will be in force.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday, the 6th March, at 6 A.M.

Three horses from different Stables to start in each Race, or the Public Money will be withheld.

Nominations to be put into the Entrance Box at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, before 5 P.M., on Wednesday, the 8th March, to the address of the Honorary Secretary. The Box will be opened at 5 P.M. precisely.

All Gentlemen to ride in colours. The money for the entrances to be sent with them.

P. BENN, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—The rates of passage-money by this Company's steamers have been reduced as follows :—

To Brindisi..........First Class Rs. 600 ; Second Class Rs. 300.
To Southampton ...First Class Rs. 650 ; Second Class Rs. 350.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2ND day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, on SATURDAY the 11th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, Bombay, 20th February 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On 15TH MARCH GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will TAKE PLACE.

The Down Mail will leave Marine Lines at 8 P.M., Grant Road 8-30, Surat 4-45 A.M., Broach 6-40, Baroda 8-50, and arrive at Amedabad at 11-45 A.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-15 P.M., Baroda 9-4, Broach 11-2, Surat 1-5 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 8-45 and Marine Lines at 9-15.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-30, and arrive at Surat at 6-20 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 7-25 A.M., Broach 10-0, Baroda 12-52 P.M., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 4-33 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 7-25 A.M., Baroda 11-22, Broach 1-55 P.M., and arrive at Surat at 4-15.

The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 4 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 5-38 P.M., and Marine Lines at 6-10

The Veraur Local will be discontinued.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

New stations were opened on the 1st instant at Sopalla, Wangaum, and Murolee. On the 15th instant a New Station will be opened at Kankra Kharee.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

RE THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having Claims upon or against the Estate of The Right Honourable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, late of Cairnes and Glenalmond in Scotland aforesaid, who died in Scotland aforesaid on the 20th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with certified copy Extract Registered Holograph Settlement, Extract Registered Holograph Disposition of Heritage, and Testament Testamentar issued out of the Commissory Court of Perth, annexed, were on the 14th day of February 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAMILTON MAXWELL of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the FIRM of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., and one of the Constituted Attornies of Margaret Patton, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the said Holograph Settlement of the said Right Honorable George Patton, deceased, are required on or before the 16TH DAY of MARCH 1871 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against said Estate ; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Executrix in Scotland having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of February 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about forty-one NATIVE CONVICTS, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of cooks for cooking the food of the convicts and guard, also topasses or sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for convicts only are to be supplied by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the owners, agents, or masters of the transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of tenders.

7. The agents of vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The owners, agents, or masters of the vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to charter parties as well as to counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1871.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr Ali Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD in St. Andrew's Church on THURSDAY the 9th instant, at 5-30 P.M., instead of MONDAY the 6th instant, as previously advertised.

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips.
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blonde and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand ; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.	BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.	TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.	TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,
FORBES STREET, FORT,
Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz
Ditto Oysters,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN :—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England required to ensure attention to an order.

Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0
	DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS, a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS,
Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Agra to Jeypore.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY..........Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA..........Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine Based at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches ; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44	9 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS		
G A good quality, matured Wine (PORT)	32 0	23 0
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine (PORT)	48	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	36 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Latitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

* GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau ; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London ; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

⁂ Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED (*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10	per dozen.
Ditto pints	6	ditto
St. Julien	16	ditto
Mouton	16	ditto
Ditto pints	9	ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18	ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24	ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24	ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	33	ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne	24	ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38	ditto
Ditto pints	20	ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32	ditto
Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner	18	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 per doz.
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS :—	
St. Estèphe Médoc	,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue	,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Frands	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,
BRANDY :—	
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
BEER —	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 2 and 4 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Drehers, in 2 doz. cases (newly arrived)	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL :—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES :—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6¼ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1870.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
,, ,, Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—3RD MARCH, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents a Rs 97-12 and 97-13, or 2-4 to 2-3 discount.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-8.
5 years' Debentures, a small sum at Rs 103-2.
In shares—
National Bank shares at Rs 108.
Simla Bank shares at Rs 515, exclusive of the dividend.
Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares at Rs 50.
Debing Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 15.
Durrung Tea Co.'s shares, yesterday, at Rs 28, and to-day at Rs 28 to 31.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Mead, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Pulleine, Major, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Ryan, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Rattray, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Atkins, Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.
Arnott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on privilege leave, from Poona.
Cooper, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Lyons, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
McAlister, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Deesa.
Thackeray, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Wilson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Sheriff, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Rattray, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Calcutta.
Henry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on duty, to Nassick.
Smith, Ensign, 88th Regiment, to join, to Jacobabad.
Atken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Arnott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

[illegible] to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Local Colonel, F. R. Stack, to [illegible]abad, for six months, from the 22nd November 1870, on private affairs.

Captain H. S. Howard, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

58th Foot.—Major R. C. Whitehead, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

62nd Foot.—Assistant Surgeon H. Y. Howison, M.D., to remain at Darjeeling, from the 14th to the 27th June 1870, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

92nd Foot.—Captain G. S. White, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant H. V. Brooke, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

96th Foot.—Captain J. Whitty, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Nicholson, to Mussoorie, from the 12th February to the 31st March, on private affairs.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry.—Riding-master J. O'Condell, to Secunderabad, on medical certificate, from the 1st February 1871 to the 31st January 1872.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Nation, (doing duty at Meean Meer), to Simla, for six months, from the 15th April on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Camp, 24th February 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain E. D. H. Vibart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Musgrave, who has obtained furlough to England. Dated 6th February 1871.

Captain R. Atkins, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Angelo, on furlough. Dated 6th February 1871.

Lieutenant S. D. Turnbull, Adjutant, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Vibart. Dated 6th February 1871.

6th Native Infantry.—Captain A. G. Handcock to retain the Adjutancy on promotion. Dated 6th February 1871.

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster. Dated 6th February 1871.

16th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. B. Clare, Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Clarke, on furlough. Dated 6th February 1871.

Lieutenant D. R. Clarke to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Ward, permitted to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee. Dated 6th February 1871.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant C. F. D. Whish, 85th Foot.
Ensign G. W. Martin, 88th Foot.
Captain S. B. Home, doing duty 22nd N.I., General List, Infantry.
Captain W. F. Tucker, ditto ditto, Genl. List, Infy.
Captain R. O. Vyvyan, ditto ditto, Genl. List, Infy.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committee on the 14th ultimo, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

Lieutenant A. Broadfoot, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant M. H. Hayes, attached to 35th N. I., Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant H. FitzG. Stevens, 1-3rd Foot.
Ensign M. A. Grey, 1-3rd Foot.
Captain J. FitzGerald, 1-6th Foot.
Ensign E. A. Ball, 1-6th Foot.
Private W. Fraser, 2-12th Foot.
Captain D. S. Warren, 1-14th Foot.
Lieutenant G. L. Field, 1-17th Foot.
Captain P. C. Story, 26th Foot.
Private W. Elkin, 26th Foot.
Ensign T. J. O'D. Renny, 36th Foot.
Major A. H. Wavell, 41st Foot.
Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st Foot.
Captain F. Barnston, 55th Foot.
Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, E Battery A Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant B. W. Blake, for one month, from the 10th March, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel H. A. Carleton, C.B., 16th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, No. 7 Battery, 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain H. B. Adcock, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign C. F. Morgan, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant W. T. Blois, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon E. C. Markey to remain at Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from the 27th June to the 8th July 1870, in extension of privilege leave.

36th Foot.—Captain R. B. C. Daubeny, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign W. F. Hennell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major General G. P. Whish, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Webster, doing general duty at Cawnpore, for six months, from the 15th April, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

Major D. W. Wise, 2nd in Command, and Squadron Officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Captain A. B. Hepburn, Quartermaster 26th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 9th February to the 9th March, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on the same account.

Late 39th Native Infantry.—Captain W. F. Bartleman, Adjutant 10th Native Infantry, for six months, from the 15th April, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

THE TROOP SHIPS.

The following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, No. 56, dated Poona, 25th January 1871, notifying the capacity of Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, is published for information and guidance :—

"The annexed revised memorandum of accommodation in Her Majesty's Indian troop ships is published for information and guidance.

India Overland Troop Service, Form 510.

Memorandum showing the numbers of Military officers and troops with their families which can be accommodated in each of Her Majesty's Indian troop ships Crocodile, Serapis, Euphrates, Jumna, and Malabar.

Officers.		
Commanding (in a day and sleeping cabin)	1	
Others (in 20 cabins*)	52	
Others (in cots)	8	
		61
Officers' Families.		
Wife of Commanding Officer (in his cabin)	1	
Wives of other Officers (in cabin on main deck)… †	4	
Wives of other Officers (in the ladies' cabin)	7	
		12
Children of all Officers (in the nursery)	18	
Female Servant (in the nursery)	6	
Second Class Passengers (in a cabin)	2	
Staff Sergeants	12	
Staff Sergeants' Families.		
Wives, in two cabins	11	
Children, in two cabins	16	
Non-commissioned Officers, rank and file††	1,000	
Soldiers' Families.		
Wives‡	110	
Children¶	120	

Provision is made in each vessel for the regulated allowance of baggage, and for the arms and accoutrements of the troops.

2. It has been decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that on and after the 1st January 1871, the following arrangements are to come into force :—

I.—The term "Field Officers' cabin" is to be no longer used on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, and the plates now over those cabins are to be removed and others marked "Military Officers" substituted.

II.—A married Field Officer if entitled by precedence of rank is to have, as at present, separate accommodation for himself and his wife, should such be available, failing which the wife will have to occupy a berth in the ladies' cabin.

III.—Two unmarried Field Officers, or Field Officers not having their wives with them, may be placed in one cabin, but not more than two.

IV.—In the event of there being a vacant berth in a cabin occupied by a Field Officer, an officer of junior rank may be placed therein.

---

* On the first and last voyages of each season, only 2 officers will be placed in 14 of these cabins, making on these occasions 38 instead of 52 officers, and reducing the *grand total* from 61 to 47 Officers.

† Should there be available accommodation.

†† This number is for men in [illegible]. On the first and last voyages each season, the number will be reduced to 9[illegible]0, on the second and last but one to 9[illegible]0 men. Should the Invalids requiring conveyance be numerous the numbers to be embarked should be decided upon by the Resident Transport Officer at Bombay in concert with the Captains of the ships, and the Military Medical authorities.

¶ Or 170 adults, reckoning 2 children as an adult.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, February 16 to 27.

The following removal is ordered :—

Lieutenant Alexander Clark-Kennedy, Staff Corps, from attached 35th Native Infantry, to Quarter Master 20th Native Infantry, vice Godfrey.

Head Quarters, Madras, 21st February 1871.

Lieutenant A. A. D. Weigall, 76th Foot, is permitted to join the Surveying Class in the Civil Engineering College until his services are required for the duty for which he is detailed.

The following removal is ordered :—

Major S. F. M. T. Grant, Staff Corps, from general duty Secunderabad.

Ensign T. D. Wilson, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language.

Staff Assistant Surgeon C. H. Giraud, [illegible] England, is placed under the [illegible] General, Presidency [illegible]

[illegible]

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant D. St Leger Hill, 20th Brigade, from 15th March to 15th July 1871—Wellington, private affairs.

21st Foot.—Captain F. G. Jackson, 1st Battalion, from 17th February 1871 or date of departure, for three months—Neilgherries, s. c.

24th Foot.—Colonel T. Ross, 2nd Battalion, from 10th March 1871 or date of departure—Neilgherries, for four months, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Captain A. C. Hallowes, 2nd Battalion, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, for four months—Neilgherries, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant T. Rainforth, 2nd Battalion, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, for four months—Bedar, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Sugden, 2nd Battalion, from 15th April 1871, or date of departure, for four months—Neilgherries, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant W. P. Symons, 2nd Battalion, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, for four months—Nirmul, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant L. H. Bennett, 2nd Battalion, in continuation for two months—Madras, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant F. H. Mathias, Quarter Master, Sappers and Miners, from 16th February 1871, or date of departure, for one month—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board, under furlough rules of 1868.

Cavalry.—Brevet-Colonel W. Vine, in continuation to 1st November 1871—Neilgherries, s. c.

Cadre 8th Light Cavalry.—Captain F. M. Alexander, attached 4th Light Cavalry, in continuation to the 1st June 1871.—Neilgherries, s. c.

Commissariat Dept.—Acting Sub-Conductor Patrick Lee, for three months, from 1st March 1871, or date of departure—Saint Thomas' Mount, private affairs.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor T. Wilson, in continuation to the 30th June 1871—Bangalore, Neilgherries and Nagpore, s. c.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Mar. 1.)

Mr. George Edwin Lance, Judge of Cawnpore, six months' leave, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 8th April, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Captain Charles Henry Cantor, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapore, thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th Feb.

Mr. Samuel Etheridge Marston, Head Master in the Agra College, six months' leave on private affairs.

Mr. Robert Smith Aikman, Assistant Magistrate of Etawah, to be a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Richard Dundas Alexander, Assistant Magistrate of Mynpoory, to be a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. George John Laidman, Assistant Magistrate of Saharunpore to be a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon George Gilbert McLaren, M.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be temporarily Civil Surgeon of Dehra.

Mr. George Henry Lawrence to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge from Mr. Paul Whalley.

Mr. Ernest Montagu, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, from the date on which he assumed charge from Mr. C. J. Daniell.

Surgeon-Major James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M.D., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Boolundshuhur, during the absence of Surgeon Charles Hatchell, or until further orders.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bareilly Division, which he joined on the 6th instant.

Captain F. J. Home, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate, as Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, during the absence of Lieutenant C. W. Harrison, or until further orders, vice Mr. Hair, appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

Lieutenant J. H. Western, R.E., officiating Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. T. Evans, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 9th Feb.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MARCH.

London…	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 8s. 9d.	"
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	H. M. S. Bullfinch	Lodder	Muscat, Feb. 27.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Cochin, Feb. 27.
	Challenge	Craigie	Greenock, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Madras (s)	James	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Rialto, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
3	Henry Sempe	Guerie	Bordeaux, Sept 22.
	Arundel	Crocker	Bombay, Jan. 5.
	Bleng	Robson	Masulipatam, Feb. 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.
3 Princess of Wales……McQueen……Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.
3 Sattarra (s)…………………Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 300 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.
Stirling (s), 20 bales wool, Cullianjee Pittamber ; 50 bales wool, Doongursee Gopejee.
Arethusa, 800 bundles galls, Poonjah Jewraz.
City of Brussels (s), 50 bales wool, Doongursee Gopejee.
Lord Ashburton, 50 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 500 bundles galls, Pragjee Bhanjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 44 bundles buffalo hide, Shariffbhoy Sallay Mohomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Golden City, 1,000 bales gunny bags, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 450 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mooltan (s), 50 bales cotton.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 13	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 20	11 A.M.	
China	" 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—March 5th, at Parell, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. R. K. Williams.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DUFF—February 11th, at Bhaugulpoor, Sarah Frances, widow of the late W. Duff, Singheesur Factory, aged 63 years.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, [illegible] Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "[illegible]" All Communications [illegible] ements should be addressed to the "[illegible] Department" [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

NOW that the peace document has been ratified, that Paris has been evacuated, and that the Germans have begun their march to the line of the Meuse, it may be hoped that English feeling will calm down. Since the war of Secession we have not seen so many good people lose their ordinary power of estimating facts and of judging what is prudent and politic. In the imaginations of many the temporary makeshift French alliance has become quite a hoary relic of antiquity, and we hear folks talk not only about a "faithful ally"—that was useful buncombe for a year or two—but our old and faithful ally. The delusion respecting the position of England in Europe and of her relations with Continental powers is prodigious. Where our own interests are directly affected we ally ourselves with any nation that will help all or part of the way. A remarkable state of affairs in Germany, the fruit of arrangements made in 1815, rendered it desirable to work with the French in 1854-5. In reality, and save in China, we have never worked with them since. Policy is not guided by likings or sympathies—a truth so many find it hard to believe. If the Emperor had liked us never so much he could not have surrendered the traditional policy of France, and that policy does *not* run in a line coincident with that of England. We had to work against him in Italy, not with him in America or on the Continent; and against him in Syria and Egypt. The revelations at the beginning of the war showed that our "faithful" and "old" ally was working against us in Belgium and ready to risk a war which would have been more popular than a war against Germany—a war with *perfide Albion.* But these things are forgotten by the fiery school of French sympathisers; mainly because the Germans have done what we should have done—pushed the war until the enemy gave in, and secured to themselves certain advantages which will be useful when the French fulfil their threats and renew the battle. Looking to the past, and knowing that the characters of nations rarely change, we hold that the German leaders were only fair to their own army and their own taxpayers when they took securities. If peace had been made on the magnanimous principle after Sedan, the whole might of France would have been directed towards preparations for a new war; and now, as soon as they recover a little, those preparations will begin. If the English who sympathise with the Republicans are so eager for a fresh war, what must the French themselves be? The people are not a bit changed. The "Gifts from the city of London to the city of Paris" have called forth official thanks, which was inevitable; but in what light are the gifts regarded? As bribes to win back the French alliance! They are incapable of understanding the purely humane motives which prompted the gift—the horror at the thought of millions starving. A correspondent of the *Daily News* says—(we borrow from the *Pall Mall* for convenience) that the popular feeling is not one of very profound gratitude towards England. "The English," the Parisians argue, "were all against us in the beginning of the war, and now they are all in our favour, sending us these provisions. Of course, they have a reason for it. They want our help in that Black Sea business, But what fools they were not to foresee that they would want our help as against Russia; and what selfish fools they are to care for us only so long as we can be of immediate use to them. Well, we will thank them for their victuals, which we will eat with a will. No doubt the coming hams and cheeses are good. But spite of ham, and spite of cheese, the English and French alliance is at an end." It is not merely the ignorant who talk thus, the correspondent says, but even educated men who lean to English views—such as M. John Lemoine—say the same thing; and it is doubtful if any amount of comestibles sent over from England now will change the opinion. The French seem to regard the provisions now coming from England "almost as a right—only a fair return for all the hospitality exercised in Paris."

On this there is no need to enlarge. The gifts were the outcome of humanity, they are regarded as an adroit trick. It is like the notion of that over-sagacious writer who thinks that "Bismarck" learns his "tricks" from the newspapers! We are told that the young England of our day is about to go in for a French alliance. The young England of this as of most days is, no doubt, very foolish, but we are inclined to back the old England of any period against the young folks on questions of foreign policy. Mr. Frederic Harrison was of opinion that England was "effaced" because she refused to do a foolish thing—intervene on the side of France. Old England, however, is aware that the school to which Mr. Harrison belongs has deliberately adopted the notion that England should be second to France, and efface her policy in favour of that pursued by the *soleil* nation. England, not agreeing, quoth Mr. Harrison—"ah, you are effaced!" If England forms an alliance with France the condition will be effacement; and if England had cast her lot with France in this war the period of her effacement would have plainly begun. We have been the allies of Germany more or less for six hundred years, and as neither the permanent interests nor the configuration of Europe have changed, it is not likely, except we become demented, that we shall change the habit of our alliances. Policy and expediency will govern our course, and not a love of French novels, admiration for a Republic, and the sensuous attractions of the great city just released from capture by an enemy, often despised and flouted, but happily for Europe triumphant in the grand duel.

FOR the information of the *Bombay Times* we have to state that our remarks on the Tagore case are *not* to be taken as an "official version" of anything, but as the "version," if that be the proper native slang, of an Englishman. We stated expressly that we knew nothing of the reasons which led to the transfer of Mr. Tagore to Surat, and that would have been sufficient for anyone but the *Bombay Times.* Knowing nothing of the reasons for "the transaction" we volunteered no defence; we only stated a fact which our contemporary is by nature unable to appreciate, and expressed an opinion with which his native ideas on the subject of "barren" honour precluded him from sharing. It is quite in keeping with his nature that he should put forward the following misstatement. "Not only," he writes, "is it virtually admitted by our contemporary that the supersession of the Sessions Judge at Dhoolia, and his removal to what is to him an insalubrious province, was not only 'prompted by personal feeling,' as we queried the other day, but it is sought to be justified by comparisons that may fairly be characterized as 'odious,' and such as should never by any chance enter into the counsels of a British government." It is untrue to say that we admitted anything of the kind imputed to us. The question at issue is not a personal but a public one. It is a matter of public moment whether one Judge should be allowed, without rebuke, to tell another that his evidence on oath cannot be accepted as true. No doubt it seems quite natural to the *Bombay Times* that a Native Civil Servant should publicly discredit a English Civil Servant and get a laurel wreath for his reward. But we trust that as long as the English, so frequently denounced by our contemporary, remain not only jealous of their honour but rulers of India, they will not adopt our contemporary's purely native view of the subject, and allow the slight to pass unnoticed. We say, as we said before, that one or the other must be punished, if for no other reason for the sake of the honour of the whole body of European Civil Servants. The *Bombay Times* of course resorts to *Native Opinion* for a corroboration of the correctness of its views. We have great respect for *Native Opinion*, a genuine article, which it would be odious to compare with the *Bombay Times.*

As to the argument from *Native Opinion* we have a word to say. The gist of it is that if on a trial for perjury there is oath against oath no conviction can take place, and that therefore the acquittal proves nothing. But in this case, not only was there corroborative testimony against the accused, but one of the witnesses, and *pace* all the native prints, the most credible, swore to a fact which he witnessed. The judge did not "see the probative force" of the European evidence, not even when it was corroborated by the truth telling natives, and he gave a reason why he could not recognize its probative force, namely, that the witness was an interested party. It sounds very fine to say that the law has not made any distinction between the oaths of the different classes of witnesses. How could it? But the judge is supposed to discriminate between the value of different kinds of testimony—he is there for the purpose, and Mr. Tagore, performing that duty, holds, apparently, that an European gentleman might forswear himself to cover even an error of judgment. *Native Opinion* asks, "Is it to be our future law in India that when a magistrate deposes that a man has committed a crime that the accused is to be forthwith condemned?" We answer the question by another, Is it to be the rule that when an European Magistrate testifies before a Native Magistrate, the Native Magistrate shall set aside his testimony if he is in any way interested in the issue? In one point we agree with the *Bombay Times*—that the whole transaction has a "a very grave aspect." It gravely indicates the rocks ahead of a policy which is slowly but surely preparing the way for fierce dissensions within the administration itself. Of course nobody will take warning.

AN attempt is being made in Madras to get up a Foot Ball Club. The Hon. J. Napier, it is proposed, should be secretary.

THOUGH the Hon. J. B. Norton has nominally gone to Europe on six months' furlough, it is not expected in Madras that he will return again, provided he can make satisfactory pension arrangements at the India Office.

THE "Englishman" of Saturday has the following :—

"We understand the Hon. Mr. Seward is for the present the guest of Mr. Jacobs, U. S. Consul General, and Mr. and Mrs. Macallister, at 47, Park Street, where he will be pleased to see those who may be disposed to call upon him this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock."

IT now appears from the Madras papers that General McCleverty in proceeding to Europe for six months will vacate his appointment. Therefore it is by no means improbable that we shall hear by telegraph of a new Chief being appointed to Madras. General McCleverty was to leave Madras by the P. and O. steamer Columbian on Saturday last.

THERE were to be grand doings at Jummoo on account of the nuptials of the daughter of the Maharajah of Cashmere, which were to have taken place on the 28th February. The dowry of the bride amounts to ten lakhs. The Maharajah has shown his usual munificence in distributing gifts, amounting to several lakhs, in honour of such an interesting event.

A EUROPEAN GENERAL COURT MARTIAL assembled at Moradabad on the 2nd instant, at the Mess House of the 16th (Lucknow) Regiment, for the trial of Captain Dobbin, 32nd Pioneers. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Deputy Judge Advocate, conducted the trial. President—Colonel S. Richards, B. S. Corps. Members—Lieut.-Colonels Howard, B. S. C., and Wilkinson, 2nd B. Cavalry. Majors Girdlestone, Commanding 16th N. I.; Ogilvie, 27th N. I.; and Foote, 16th N. I. Captains Floy, Commanding 25th K. O. B.; Campbell, 27th N. I.; Stewart, 1st Royals; Coulson, 25th K. O. B.; Thompson, 1st Royals; and Carleton, 25th K. O. B. Interpreter—Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce, B. S. C. Prosecutor—Captain Marsh, 32nd N. I.

THE Agra paper report a most daring robbery attended with murder last Wednesday afternoon. Two cotton dealers had gone to the Bank of Bengal to cash cheques for cotton they had sold to a European firm in the morning. One of the two was a hale strong man; the value of his cheque amounted to 750 rupees. The other was a puny fellow, who had to receive only Rs. 450. They both belonged to the same shop in Balungunge. They must have had their cheques cashed about the same time, viz., between three and four in the afternoon. The stronger man was the first to get away, but it seems that he offered to wait for the other, who told him not to do so. It is even reported that some conversation about the probabilities of their being knocked over on this road took place between them. Anyhow the first man got off safely with his bag, not so the other.

THE LATEST SUPERSESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the name of the whole service will you protest against the wholesale manner in which we are superseded by the Indian Local officers, who, from no merit, nor for field service, but merely from their not having fallen in with the views of the Government on the amalgamation (the obstructive portion of the service) are now promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels in about 13 years, or half the time in which officers of the S. C. are?—thus superseding the officers of the British and Indian Staff Corps services by hundreds at a time. Captain the other day, and now about to be Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes will have passed over the heads of 376 officers on the Bombay amalgamated list alone.

Why are we to suffer in this way? Is it a punishment for our having tried to help the Government out of its amalgamation difficulties, that the stumblingblocks of the service are to be put over our heads in this wholesale manner? It was at one time thought that promotion in the Staff Corps would be more rapid than with Local officers who immediately, in the name of their guaranteed rights and privileges, petitioned for rank to be given them after similar periods of service as qualified Staff Corps officers for promotion, so that they might not suffer supersession. This was granted them, and they were promised promotion by Brevet after 12, 20, and 26 years to Captains, Majors, and Lieut.-Colonels. Now that circumstances have so turned out that the Locals get promoted to Lieut.-Colonels in 13 years, surely the other side is entitled to equal protection. Let it be granted that their rights and privileges were guaranteed to Local officers, this abnormal and preposterous promotion was no part of them, and is a direct injury to all other officers in the service.

Let a just average be taken of what the promotion was in former days—treat the Local officers liberally and give them promotion somewhat quicker than this would have been; and no one will grumble. But in heaven's name stop this most unjust and injurious supersession. Otherwise let the whole service petition against it—disgraceful as it is to have to do so.

Why should Captain C. R. Blair be promoted at once to Lieut.-Colonel after 13 years only of service? He will have been 13 years a Lieut.-Colonel (a Major-General by that time possibly) and a full year in receipt of Colonel's allowances when S. C. officers of his standing are only just getting their promotion. Was this one of *his privileges*? Bushe, Morris, Edwardes, and now Louis and Fagan—all these officers' services might be put together in a lump and not entitle to a single Brevet.—I am, &c.,

ONE OF THE HUNDREDS SUPERSEDED.

Bombay, 1st March.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 27TH FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY morning last saw the Kurrachee jail in a great state of excitement, caused by the escape of three convicts, who, with three others, had been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of a woman and her nephew somewhere in the neighbouring districts. The whole plot does infinite credit to the wild Pathan (all six prisoners are Pathans) who conceived it, and who managed to carry it into execution, despite all the difficulties he had to contend against. This man, Gool Mahomed by name, was confined in the cells set apart for those prisoners whose sentences are awaiting confirmation, as were also the other five culprits, each one occupying a cell by himself. It was in one of these dismal cribs that this Jack Sheppard plotted the means of escape, and the *modus operandi* by which he accomplished his purpose deserves to be recorded. The prisoner is a man of great muscular development, and by some extraordinary force managed to free himself of his fetters, with the aid of a link of which he cut through the framework of his cell-door at the spot where one of the iron bars, which traverse it perpendicularly, was fixed; and then, wrenching the bar from its place, he made use of it to break the lock. His exit now was by no means difficult, as you can imagine; but he had yet a great deal before him, ere he could breathe the fresh air of freedom. Being of a generous disposition, he was unwilling to make his escape *solus*, when he might, without incurring much danger, assist some of his companions to effect their escape as well. So he forthwith liberated two of them who were next door to him, and then the trio proceeded to the finale of the scene, namely, scaling the outer wall, which was the most hazardous portion of their undertaking. But the fates seemed to be in their favour. Albeit the jail was guarded on every side, the sentries do not appear to have been on the *qui-vive*, and the prisoners succeeded in scaling the wall unobserved. A large tub in the yard of the jail proved of incalculable help to them, for the wall being about 20 feet high, they would not have found it so easy to get to the other side, without this important auxiliary. First, the tub was placed up against a corner, and firmly fixed; then Master Gool Mahomed mounted it; he was followed by one of the other prisoners, Bhazgool, it is supposed, who mounted number one's shoulders; and lastly, Nubbee Bux followed the example of his chums, and, from the shoulders of Bhazgool, got to the top of the wall! Of course it can easily be imagined how, by the aid of his turban, he succeeded in elevating his friends to his own level. Their descent was now simple enough, and it was not long ere they effected it and gave real 'leg-bail'! Although four days have elapsed since their escape, the police have obtained no clue as to the direction taken by them in their flight, and the general belief is, that the men have got into the hills, where they can, with impunity, play a pretty little game of hide-and-seek with our puggees.

The South Kensington Exhibition has kept some of our officials busily engaged lately in obtaining specimens of the ancient and modern pottery, &c., of Sind. Some of the convicts in our jails even have contributed their quota to the Exhibition, in the shape of their likenesses! It was an evil day for the prisoners who escaped on the 23rd instant when they sat to be "immortalized" by Mr. Michie, the photographer of this city, for that ungrateful man is now actually furnishing the authorities with photos to enable the puggees to identify the run-a-ways! The Kurrachee sub-committee of the Exhibition have sent the committee at Bombay a printed list of what they have collected, and to this list is attached a memorandum by Colonel Widdicombe, the president, from which I extract the following:—"Most of the ancient pottery sent to the Exhibition by the Kurrachee sub-committee, has been obtained from the tombs on the Mucklee hills, near Tatta, formerly the capital of lower Sind. It occurred to the sub-committee, that in order to make the collection of pottery from Sind as complete as possible, it would be well to obtain specimens from the tombs, in order to the illustration of the ancient pottery of the province. * * * Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Bombay sub-committee, that, when possible, manufactures should be illustrated, a photographer (Mr. Michie, of Kurrachee,) was taken to Tatta by the members of the sub-committee, on whom the duty of collection devolved. But, it was remembered that the principal object was to give every available information in regard to pottery, hence the views selected were not merely for the purpose of artistic effect, but to show the appearance of the brickwork of the tombs, as it is at the present day. * * * It is a matter of satisfaction to be thus able to illustrate the ancient pottery of Sind; but the tombs on the Mucklee hills are fast falling into decay. Decay, caused not so much by time, as by the hands of ruthless persons who deem it permissible to carry off whatever they may please. Some of the beautiful enamelled tiles, and wonderfully-made bricks, although it is upwards of 300 years since they left the kiln, are in a perfect state of preservation."

P. S.—I have just heard that the unfortunate prisoners who made their escape the other day have been apprehended. They were come upon last night about sixty miles from Kurrachee, and were brought in at 10 o'clock. Gool Mahomed, the projector of their escape plot, and the man who took the most prominent part in the whole proceedings, offered so much resistance to the police, that they had to make use of their swords, and inflicted several wounds on his body, which may take a month to heal. The three prisoners state that they only took a 'constitutional,' and that it was their intention to return to their lodgings even without the honour of an escort!

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

APPENDED is a resolution passed by the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education), under date Fort William, the 12th February 1871 :—

As stated in paragraph 26 of the resolution above quoted [Financial Department Resolution No. 3,334, dated the 14th December last] the policy of the Government in matters connected with education has been laid down in despatches from the Secretary of State; and the conditions on which grants-in-aid should be allowed to private institutions are prescribed in the rule sanctioned by the Government of India. These rules are not, however, quite clear as regards the aids to be afforded by the State towards the provision of the means of elementary education for the masses of the people.

The Governor-General in Council therefore considers it desirable to explain on what principle it will be permissible to assign from the sums allotted for educational purposes grants-in-aid to schools for primary education, and it will rest with the local Governments, under the new system of financial control, to determine in what localities and to what extent such grants shall from time to time be made.

3. It has been repeatedly declared by the Secretary of State that it is a primary duty to assign funds for the education of those who are least able to help themselves, and that the education of the masses therefore has the greatest claim on the State funds. The Government of India desires to maintain this view, but the grant-in-aid rules have in practice been found so unsuitable to primary schools, that except in special cases such grant-in-aids are seldom sanctioned from the general revenues. It has, moreover, been repeatedly affirmed that we must look to exertion and to local cesses to supply the funds required for the maintence of primary schools.

4. These standing orders may seem inconsistent, but they really are not so. The fact is that primary education must be supported both by imperial funds and by local rates. It is not by any means the policy of the Government of India to deny to primary schools assistance from imperial revenues; but on the other hand, no sum that could be spared from those revenues would suffice for the work, and local rates must be raised to effect any sensible impression on the masses. This does not lessen the obligation of Government to contribute, as liberally as other demands allow, to supplement the sums raised by local effort. The true policy will be to distribute the imperial funds, so far as such funds are available, in proportion to the amount raised by the people from each district.

5. The amount at present allotted for primary education under the several local administrations is small, and it is not expected that the local Governments will in any case diminish it. On the other hand, they will have full liberty to increase the allotment either from retrenchment in other services, or from savings in other branches of education; and it is permissible to assign from the provincial grant funds in aid of schools mainly supported by contributions from local cesses or municipal rates. A rule, however, should be laid down that the State contribution is not to exceed one-half of the aggregate contributions from all other sources, or one-third of the total expenditure on education in the school concerned.

6. There will be no objection to special exception being made in the case of poor and backward districts, where the population is large, and the rate, owing to the poverty of the people, is sufficient to give the required quota. In such districts, in the interests of civilization and peace, some special efforts have to be made for the extension of primary education without reference to local contributions.

7. It will also be within the discretion of the local Government to assign from the funds for provincial services building grants for school houses in aid of contributions from the proceeds of local rates, but with the same limitation as to the proportion of the Government grant, and subject to any further rules that may be in force in the Public Works Department.

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Financial and Public Works Department for information.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met on the 4th at Government House, Calcutta. Present :—His Excellency the Governor-General, presiding, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the Maharajah of Jeypore, and a full attendance of the other members.

PENSIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, in introducing the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions, and moving that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in two months, said that when this subject was last before the Council, he explained how far the bill, as regards its local application, was an extension of the present law. A reference to the schedule would show that the bill at the same time purports to effect a considerable abridgement of enacted matter by the substitution of the twelve sections of which it consists, for about an equal number of entire regulations and acts which are now in force. The bulk of the schedule, it would be seen, consists of the regulations of the Bengal code. These regulations comprise a large number of detailed provisions regarding such matters as the grant of certificates entitling to pension, the identity of the claimants for pension, the mode in which these pensions are paid, the date of payment, and the keeping of accounts and registers and records relating to them, all of which appear now unfit for retention and specific enactment, as such enactments exclude any change of practice, without recourse to fresh legislature. Such a state of things must always be extremely inconvenient for administrative purposes, even when the enactment refers only to a particular locality. But this inconvenience would be greatly increased if we were to re-enact the Bengal rules for application to the whole of India. He therefore proposed to omit all these detailed provisions of the Bengal regulations, and substitute therefore general powers under section 12 of the bill, enabling the local Government to make rules for such matters as he had referred to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson said that he wished to make a few observations in respect to the proposal to repeal the Madras Act relating to pensions. He thought that the bill should not be allowed to affect the Madras Presidency. He quite admitted that Bombay required legislation in this direction; and the only surprise was that some such legislation had not been already introduced. Possibly the bill consolidates the Bengal law on the subject, but it did not usefully do the same as regards the Madras Act. He had carefully examined its provisions, and it certainly omitted several things which are useful and proper in the Madras Act. For in fact the circumstances under which these gratuities have arisen, the terms and manner in which they were inherited and confiscated, were so very different, that he thought that such legislation could be far better done [illegible] ments, and that [illegible] legislate for them [illegible] he thought it very undesirable to alter a [illegible] satisfactory and complete, and wherever we had local legislation of that kind he would not disturb it. The Madras law was complete and exceedingly simple, was contained in three sections of one Act, two sections of which consisted of only a few lines, and did not require any consolidation or alteration as a whole. At the same time, he should not be prepared to say that in legislating for Bombay, we ought to carry out all the provisions of the law as regards Madras. That would be a very sweeping change; and if the law was in the same state in Bengal, he would leave it alone. In Madras no Civil Court can take cognizance of any case which affects, either as regards the Government, or a private individual, the right to inheritance, or the right to any pension or property. They can only take cognizance of them if the Chief Secretary, under orders of Government, refers the parties to the Civil Courts. That certificate was very seldom given, and was only given to get rid of some litigious person, and, practically, claims to pensions were entirely adjudicated upon by the Madras Government. Section 4 of the bill would very materially alter that procedure. He thought that procedure suited Madras very well, but he would not say that in legislating for Bombay it would be a very popular measure. If you make it so sweeping certainly he would not extend it to Bengal. Under these circumstances, he thought the Council ought to exempt the Madras Presidency from the operation of this bill, and in consolidating the the law, omit that presidency from the schedule.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman desired to make a few observations on the provisions of the bill, so far as they materially affected existing laws in a certain part of the Bombay Presidency. In Bengal, Madras, and a large portion of Bombay, a law already exists, expressly excluding the Courts from all jurisdiction in the matter of assignments on the revenues. But it so happens that in Guzerat and the Concan which constitute the earliest possessions, for some reason that he was not acquainted with, no exception of the kind has been specifically made. The consequence is that claimants had exercised the right of taking Government into Court with a view to enforcing the disbursement of these payments. Section 3 will have the effect of barring this right, which, as he had already said, exist in no other part of India, and which has been admitted in these two provinces, simply in the absence of an express provision to the contrary. He considered the opportunity afforded by this bill had been rightly taken advantage of for assimilating the law. It did seem to him most unreasonable that Government should be liable to be taken into their own Courts, and compelled against their judgment to continue payments which had their origin under the native Governments, and which were granted from motives of religious and charitable sentiments, and State policy. If these assignments were of a totally unauthorised character, the Government would have been perfectly justified in summarily disallowing all that were not supported by good and clear titles. In the interests of the public, the utmost that could fairly be expected was that these claims should be dealt with in an equitable and reasonable manner, and this the Government have done under the rules which have been framed for the purpose. In point of fact the large majority of these claims have already been disposed of throughout the Presidency, and as he had said, except in these two provinces, the Courts have no jurisdiction to interfere with what has been done. In these two provinces, owing to the absence of any express prohibition, the Courts have interfered, and a recent decision of the High Court shows, he thought, the necessity for protecting Government against such interference. The case he alluded to was that of Ramshankur Tikam vs. the Collector of Khula, in which the High Court ruled in special appeal that where a charitable grant in connection with a temple had been proved to have been enjoyed by the incumbent, and those under him, for more than thirty years, the Government were bound to continue payment in perpetuity. If this was really the law, then he believed the Council would agree with him that the sooner it was altered the better. It seemed to amount to this. If any one has subscribed to a charitable institution or missionary society for 30 years, he, his heirs, and successors, were bound to do so for ever and ever.

Of course it was not contended that this bill put Government in a better position than the ordinary public in respect to obligations they themselves had voluntarily incurred for consideration received. But he had thought it his duty to explain in the most explicit manner he could what the effect of the bill would be on a considerable class of payments in Bombay. He had done so at the earliest opportunity, in order that those who may consider themselves aggrieved by the proposed measure might have time to raise their objections in the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that he had only one remark to say in answer to the Honorable Mr. Robinson. As he (Mr. Stephen) understood him, he expressed his opinion that this was a matter to be dealt with by the Bombay Legislature. He would observe upon that, that the Bombay Legislature would not be legally competent to deal with the matter, because it affected the jurisdiction of the High Courts. Consequently it must be dealt with by this Council, nor at all. As to the rest of the opinions expressed he preferred to leave them in the hands of the select committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, in reply, said that he thought the objection taken by the Hon'ble W. Robinson might be conveniently dealt with by the select committee to which, he hoped, the bill was about to be referred. He might say, however, that there was no intention in the bill to curtail any power which is reserved by the local laws to the Madras Government in dealing with claims for the payment of pensions. Section 3 of the bill embodied a very important principle which underlies the whole law generally on the subject. The liberality of the State in the matter of the payment of pensions cannot be affected by the adjudication of its Courts of judicature. This may be said emphatically to let in no litigation which would result in affecting such liberality. He thought that as in every case no decree of the Court could be enforced against the Government, the practical result of the law which is now enforced in Bengal, and which has been maintained in Bengal, was not very different from that in Madras, namely, that suits in regard to the payment of pensions can only be successfully prosecuted with the consent of Government. If, however, it should be thought in committee that the bill does not go far enough, as regards Madras, and would disturb the practice there in force, there would be, he thought, no difficulty in excluding the proposed repeal of the special law which obtains in Madras on this subject.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES' BILL.

Mr. Cockerell also presented the report of the select committee on the above bill.

NATIVE LABOURERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman presented the report of the select committee on the above bill.

SESSIONS COURT'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to Courts of Session, said that this was a matter rendered necessary by circumstances which had come to the notice of Government in consequence of an application from the North-Western Provinces in consequence of the abolition of the district of the Session Judges of Benares and Mirzapore. In consequence of the abolition of the Judgeship of Jounpore certain technical irregularities had been discovered which he thought it would be well to remove. He did not propose to enter more fully into the matter at present; it would require a very short Act, which could be very speedily dealt with. He would therefore now merely move for leave to introduce the bill.

Leave was granted.

The Council then adjourned.—*Englishman.*

THE IMMEDIATE TREATMENT OF PERSONS BITTEN BY VENOMOUS SNAKES.

MEMORANDUM BY J. FAYRER, ESQ., M.D., C.S.I.

IT is, I believe, usual to supply the police tannahs with liq. ammoniæ, to administer to those who are bitten, and who come under the notice of the police before they can be brought under any medical treatment.

The practice is a good one, and I would advocate its continuance and extension. Ammonia is a powerful stimulant, and may do good; it cannot do any harm if administered in doses of ten or fifteen drops with water in a wine-glass (chittack) of water, every quarter of an hour, or even more frequently, it may be of benefit. And, as in the police-stations and elsewhere in England, tables giving general instructions for the treatment of the drowned or suffocated are hung up by the Humane Society, so in the Indian police-stations and other public places where such might be useful, should be hung up tables giving brief and clear instructions how to act in the case of snake-bite.

As soon as possible after a person is bitten by a snake, apply a ligature, made of a piece of cord, round the limb or part at about two or three inches above the bite. Introduce a piece of stick or other lever between the cord and the part, and by twisting tighten the ligature to the utmost.

Apply other two or three ligatures above the first one at intervals of four or six inches, and tighten them also. After the ligature has been applied, scarify by cutting [illegible] depth of one-fourth [illegible] other similar cutting it [illegible] bleed freely, or, better still, [illegible]

Apply either a hot iron or a live coal to the bite and wounds as quickly as possible, or some caustic, or nitric acid.

If the bite be not on a finger, toe, or part where a ligature can be applied, raise up the integument between the finger and thumb, and with a sharp penknife cut out a circular piece as big as a finger-nail, round the puncture, *i. e.*, round the points of the finger and the thumb, to the depth of one-fourth or half an inch. Then apply a hot coal or hot iron to the very bottom of the wounds.

Give fifteen drops of liq. ammonia, diluted with an ounce of water, immediately, and repeat it every quarter of an hour, for three or four doses, or longer, if symptoms of poisoning appear.

Or give hot brandy, or rum, or whiskey, or spirits, with equal parts of water, about an ounce of each (for an adult), at the same intervals. Send at once for medical aid; or take the person to the nearest medical man without delay; if none be near in half an hour, should no symptoms of poisoning have appeared, the ligature should be relaxed, or the part will perish from gangrene.

If symptoms of poisoning do appear, do not relax the ligatures until the person be recovering from the poison, or until the ligatured part be cold and livid.

Suction of the wounds is likely to be beneficial, but as it may be dangerous to the operator, it cannot be recommended as a duty.

If, notwithstanding, symptoms of poisoning set in and increase, if the patient become faint or depressed, unconscious, nauseated or sick, apply mustard poultices or liq. ammoniæ on a cloth, over the stomach and heart; continue the stimulants, and keep the patient warm, but do not shut him up in a hot, stifling room, or a small native hut; rather leave him in the fresh air than do this.

Do not make him walk about if weary and depressed; rouse him with stimulants, mustard poultices, or ammonia, but let him rest.

If the person be brought, as he or she probably will be, some time after the bite has been inflicted, and symptoms of poisoning are present, the same measures are to be resorted to. They are less likely to be successful, but nothing else can be done.

In many cases the prostration is due to fear, the bite may have been that of a harmless or exhausted snake, and such will rapidly recover if so treated and encouraged. If poisoned, but as frequently is the case, not fatally, these measures are the most expedient; if fatally poisoned, no others are likely to be more efficacious.

It will frequently happen that the bitten person is seen by an educated person (though not a medical man) who may have the opportunity of applying the magnetic or electric current to the heart and diaphragm, or of making other additions to the measures already described. By such, the so-called antidotes may be given, though I fear they can add but little, if any, benefit. The snake should always, if possible, be produced.

The measures suggested are no doubt severe, and not such as under any other circumstances should be entrusted to non-professional persons.

But the alternative is so dreadful, that, even at the risk of unskilful treatment, it is better that the patient should have this chance of recovery.

In addition to a supply of liq. ammoniæ to all police tannahs or other public localities away from the dispensaries and stations where the ryots might apply for aid in case of bites, I would suggest the addition of a small supply of strong whipcord, an actual cautery iron, and a small knife for the purposes I have described, and a bottle of carbolic or nitric acid.

A plain summary or translation of these suggestions might be hung up in every police tannah and other public place. The people should be warned against incantations, popular antidotes, and loss of time in seeking aid.

Every police inspector, of whatever grade, might be taught the application of the simple measures I have described, and should be enjoined to make them known as widely as possible among the police and the people.

P. W. D. DEFALCATIONS IN TINNEVELLY.

A TINNEVELLY correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes on the 27th Feb.—

In connexion with the D. P. W., there has been great excitement down here, and there will be much more before many days transpire. A sub-engineer has been arrested and committed to the Sessions, bail being refused for him. The defalcations or misappropriations, or whatever they may be called, are said to be enormous, such as pass credibility almost, and certainly such as will astonish the tax-payers of this presidency, out of whose pockets the funds expended upon public works are provided. The public will assuredly ask, how it was possible for such misdemeanours to arise, and who is responsible for them? It is as well perhaps not to mention, at present, the particular charges upon which the accused are to be criminally tried, but as soon as they are arraigned in the Sessions Court I shall send them. The trial will possibly be a lengthy one, as there are a great number of witnesses summoned, several of them being members of the Civil Service. Mr. Macgregor's commission to investigate the charges against the D. P. W. officers has been cancelled by Government, and the Collector is proceeding against them in the usual manner.

A FRENCH paper publishes the following cheerful paragraph :—"It is not generally known that the assassination of Prim is but the first execution of a sentence pronounced by the secret Provisional Government of Spain, who have condemned to death the 191 deputies who voted for the Duke of Aosta."

AT a trial in an Alabama town, not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was closely questioned by an opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her eyesight. "Can you see me?" "Yes," was answered. "How well can you see me?" persisted the lawyer. "Well enough," responded the lady, "to see that you are neither a negro, an Indian, nor a gentleman." The answer brought down the house and silenced the counsel.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS FROM VERSAILLES.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

ews from Versailles states that the com-
e occupation of Paris by the Prussians was
ented by the intervention of England, whose
ence was principally exerted in the question
demnity.

e Emperor Napoleon is expected at Chisel-
t immediately.

e second German Army is about to march
ermany. The headquarters, with the Em-
r William, Count Bismarck and Cout von
ke, will leave to-morrow.

evacuation of the forts commences to-
ow.

is stated that France is ready to pay 500
ns on account of the indemnity.

LONDON, 4TH MARCH, AFT.

Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was
er.

r Dhollera 6d.
ntal Bank Shares..................£41-10.
rtered „ „ ....£13-10.
Mercantile Bank Shares...£23-10.
gkong and Shanghai „ £35-
r cent Government Secrities.. 91½.
„ „ „ „ ... 99½.
„ „ „ „ ...107.
nge on India.........1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10½d.
Bombay Mail of the 18th ultimo arrived
z on the 3rd instant.

BOMBAY RACES, 1871.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

Driver. Miss Trelawny.
Lady Morris. Pauline.
Pretender.

A HANDICAP.

here Ali. Nonpareil.
unbeam. Hercules.

THE JAFFER SULLIMAN CUP.

luck. Hajee.
adershaw. Khyseer.

HAJEE IBRAHIM JEETAYKUR PURSE.

husro. Growler.
he Earl. Electric.

1st Bell at [illegible]
1st Race will start [illegible]
2nd .. Ditto .. [illegible]
3rd .. Ditto .. [illegible]40 „
4th .. Ditto .. 6 „

BOMBAY.

—A fair will be held this evening at Memon wada.

MAILS FOR ADEN per steamer Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (7th) at 4 P.M.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At the sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, the business transacted possessed no public interest.

CASTE QUESTION.—Some of the Nagur Brahmins says a native paper, who were excommunicated for having eaten in company with Mr. Karsandas Mooljee, are now trying to be re-admitted into their caste.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Trinity Chapel Street concerning the death of a Hindoo man, name unknown. The jury found that deceased's death was caused by old age and debility.

FRAUDULENT MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Dadoo Meeya was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust Rs. 12-3 belonging to Ranoo Monajee, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Nagdevi Street on the body of a Mahomedan lad, aged about two and a half years, named Suliman Jan Mahomed, who, in the opinion of the jury, met his death by having been accidentally knocked down by a shigram.

DEATH OF MR. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE.—Some of the Guzerat papers announce with regret the death of Mr Dinshaw Hormusjee, late secretary of the Guzerat Trading Company, and who had been appointed last year by Mr. Percival, Superintendent of the Bhownuggur State, to examine the books of the State.

THE TWO PARSEE DUSTOORS.—At the recent annual examination of the Sir J J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, the two Parsee Dustoors, Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana and Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee Moola Pheerozna, were, says the *Rast Goftar*, introduced for the first time to H. E. the Governor by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeboy, Bart.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ramchunder Vithul was charged with stealing a copper chatty belonging to Gunga, woman. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Abdoola Galla, an old offender, was charged with stealing Rs. 1-4, belonging to Philip Fernandes, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Hurgovind Dubook was convicted of stealing a *saree*, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Colaba Band-stand by the band of H. M.'s 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment this evening :—

March "Jupiter"	Riviere.
Overture "Concert"	Titt.
Quadrille "Wedding"	D'Albert.
Selection "Grand Duchess"	Offenbach.
Valse "Guards"	Godfrey.
Galop "Le Clair de La Lune"	Vevers.

God save the Queen.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Null Bazaar in the house of Dada Mukba Mahomed Ebrahim. The whole of the Fire Brigade and many of the European and native members of the police were on the spot and rendered valuable service. The fire was confined to the building in which it broke out, and was supposed to have been spontaneous, the contents and materials in the house being highly inflammable, such as cotton, wool, oil, &c. It was entirely extinguished at about 10 P.M. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 36,000. A Mussulman was seriously burned and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN A DUSTBIN.—On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, a Mahar woman, a labourer in the Public Health Department of the Municipality, while cleaning a dust-bin in Mungulwady, found a bundle in it, and on opening it found the body of a male child, with a piece of cloth stuffed into the mouth. She called a sepoy and gave the body into his charge. A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the body on the same day at the Morgue, when Dr. J. T. Grey was examined, and he stated that he found no external marks of violence on the body, but a piece of dirty old cotton rag was found pushed into the mouth, pressing back the tongue, so as to fill the throat. Dr. Grey was of opinion that the death was caused by suffocation. The enquiry stands adjourned till Friday next.

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT, &C.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtiar and his clever company gave an improved representation of the operatic piece of Roostum and Sorab on Thursday evening last. Every part of the house at the Grant Road was full, the patron, a Parsee gentleman and the public generally, having liberally supported the performance. The evening's entertainment was divided into three parts: the first consisted of songs, which were sung by the principal actors in duets, and singly, and in others the whole company joining in chorus. The second part consisted of the operatic piece, in which some improvement was observed on former performances; but we regret to say the part allotted to Sorab had not full justice done to it by the young man who represented him, either from his having a cold or some other cause. The most thrilling sensation is generally created by the affecting scene of Sorab dying at the hands of Roostum, and by the discovery that he is his (Roostum's) son. The last part consisted of miscellaneous representations in character, such as a Parsee singing the praises of Parsees of Western India, a Purvoe enjoying his drive, his visits to questionable houses, his smoking tobacco, &c. These were funny pieces and excited some laughter. We would again suggest to the enterprising leader of the company the propriety of reducing his charges of admission, especially when other rival clubs give admissions at half his rates.

THE ESCAPE OF CONVICTS AT KURRACHEE.—Nine sepoys of the Rural Police, who were on duty at the Jail on the night the three Pathan prisoners made their escape, were placed before the City Magistrate yesterday (March 2) with the view to an investigation being held into the circumstances connected with the escape. Four witnesses were examined on behalf of Government; these were Mr. Wood, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, the Jemadar of the Corps, the Naib Jailor, and Bhazgool, one of the men who broke out of prison. The Magistrate having come to the conclusion that there was no case against the sepoys, acquitted them of all blame, and discharged them.—*Sind News.*

THE MANCHESTER COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—Among the obituary notices by the last mail is one which will be read with deep emotion throughout India. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association is no more. The Indian ryot has suffered a loss, the memory of which it will take a century of favourable seasons to efface, and Fair Dhollera may lay aside her white and yellow blossoms, and put on widow's weeds. The end of the association was a melancholy one; the confession it has left behind it leaving a little doubt that notwithstanding the great sphere of usefulness before it in this country, the prospect of a life of idleness, aggravated by the bad effects of a surfeit of cotton, led it to put an end to an existence no longer supportable.—*Englishman.*

THE annual inspection of H. M.'s 2nd Grenadiers took place on the 3rd and 4th instant. Major-General Grant, after the parade in drill order was over, called Colonel Macleod, the officer in command of the regiment, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the condition of the regiment, and the manner in which they had performed all the manoeuvres according to the new military regulations. Their firing was most accurate, and their appearance manifested unmistakeable signs of perfect discipline and obedience to command. —*Deccan Herald*, Mar. 6.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, is determined not to take anything on trust, and from this week inclusive, the officer commanding the regiment who furnishes either the Yerroda Jail guard or the City Jail guard is requested to cause the same to be visited by a European officer once by day and once by night during each week. The officer detailed for this duty is to visit the sentries at night. This practice will induce a wholesome vigilance on the part of the Jail guard.—*Ibid.*

THE FLOWER SHOW.

WE are sorry to notice that owing to the general failure of annuals and the scarcity of exhibitors there will be no flower show this year.

STEAMER REPORTS.

[illegible] Baroda from [illegible] 11-48 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th March, 6-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th March, 11-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 5th March 10 A.M.; via Turkey, 5th March, 5-40 P.M.; America via Russia, 5th March 4-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line interrupted beyond Kertch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 6th March, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 5th March, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th March, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th March is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 50	0 1
„ Calcutta	3 52	0 31
„ Madras	7 22	0 13
„ Galle	7 2	1 0

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

H. M. S. BULLFINCH, Captain Edward F. Lodder, arrived on the 5th instant from Muscat.

THE SHIP CHALLENGE, 1,263 tons, Captain W. Craigie, arrived yesterday from Greenock with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Yates, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pace, and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. MADRAS, Captain John James, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Rev. A. Yarnold, Major Thoyts, Lieutenant Smith, and Mr. R. J. A. Lowndes. For Bussora—Ebrambhoy and wife. For Muscat—Mohamed Jaffer Khan, and two others, and sixty-four deck.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER IN THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

EARLY yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a European soldier, named George Abbott, aged about thirty-two years, was found hanging by the neck at the head of his bed, and quite dead. Deceased, it appeared, was a private in the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, and was admitted into the Colaba Lunatic Asylum on the 13th February last in accordance with an order signed by Colonel Penn, Commandant of the Colaba Sanatarium. He was one of thirty insane soldiers admitted on the same day; and from the medical history of the deceased, which was sent with him on the very day, it appeared that he had once attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into a well, and on two other occasions by attempting to strangle himself with a rope. Deceased had, it seemed, committed suicide by means of a sheet which was given for his use and which was found round his neck. A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday on the body at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, when the following verdict was recorded:—

The jury finds that the deceased George Abbott committed suicide by hanging himself whilst in a state of unsound mind. The jury is also of opinion that the present building at Coloba used as a Lunatic Asylum is wholly unfitted for such purpose, and request that its condition may be brought under the notice of Government.

DAMAGE TO A NEW BOMBAY STEAMER.

ON the 27th of January, a report appeared in the *Mercury* of the establishment by Messrs. Hargrove, Ferguson, and Jackson, of this town, of a new line of steamers between this port and Bombay, via the Suez Canal. The pioneer vessel of the line, named the Orchis, an iron steamer, of about 1,700 tons register, with engines of 200 horse-power, arrived in the Mersey from Whiteinch, Glasgow, about the middle of January, in charge of Captain Matthew Crawford, and was appointed to sail on Saturday last. On that day, it is alleged, the Orchis was in collision with the screw steamer Denmark, in the Bramley-Moore Dock, and that she subsequently came violently in contact with the dock wall, but afterwards went out of dock and put to sea. When about 20 miles from Holyhead a leak was discovered; and in consequence of the water gaining upon the steamer, notwithstanding the use of the pumps, the vessel put back, and was yesterday beached at Tranmere, with 4 feet of water in her fore compartment. She has since been placed in the Morpeth Dock.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

MAJOR PALLISER, who has already received two payments of £15,000 and £7,500 for his invention, is, it is stated, to be still further recompensed.

A FASHIONABLE belle was frightened almost out of her wits a few mornings since, on discovering, snugly ensconced in her chignon, an innocent little mouse, which had crawled into, and made a bed of, that feminine adornment while its fair owner slept. Moral—Every young lady should keep a cat in her chignon.

THE LAW RELATING TO VAKILS.

WE have been furnished with a copy of a petition sent to the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, by vakils of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, representing as follows :—

1. That a Bill No. 3 of 1871, intituled, "A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders, Muktiars, and Revenue Agents," was introduced into the Council of your Excellency for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th January 1871, and was then referred to a select committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks.

2. That, by the first section of the said bill, it is provided that it shall extend to the whole of British India.

3. That although no translations of the said bill have as yet been published for circulation in the mofussil districts of the Bombay Presidency, and therefore district vakils speaking vernacular languages have had no opportunity of considering the said bill, and submitting their views in regard thereto, still your petitioners have no doubt that every vakil practising in the Bombay Presidency would, if he had the opportunity of doing so, concur in the representation your petitioners are about to make to your Excellency concerning the said bill.

4. That your petitioners are convinced that the extension of the provisions of the said bill to the Bombay Presidency, is a proceeding not only unnecessary, but certain in many ways to injure and lower the character and status of your petitioners' profession, and in no wise likely to give satisfaction to the general public.

5. That the law as at present applicable to your petitioners' profession in the enactments mentioned in the schedule A. hereto, and the rules forming schedule B. hereto promulgated by the local High Court, has always operated to the entire satisfaction alike of judges, pleaders, and clients, and no reason whatever exists, as your petitioners submit, for effecting any change in that law.

6. That the bill in question ought not to be extended to this Presidency, inasmuch as it is framed simply on the assumption that a change in the law as it now exists is required, a change too which must tend, at all events in this Presidency, to the limitation instead of the development of the independence of the profession of pleader, and which is therefore entirely opposed to the principles which have guided the authorities in the Bombay Presidency in their legislation and regulations for pleaders.

7. That your petitioners would further observe (what is not noticed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill) that two of the three classes named in the said bill, viz., muktiars and revenue agents, are unrepresented in the Bombay Presidency. No class of muktiars has ever existed there, and the Bombay Legislature by its Act II. of 1866 (section 8) abolished together with the Revenue Civil Courts the class of revenue agents, who, down to that time, had practised in those courts, but who had never been recognised as legal practitioners by the late Sudder Adawlat or the High Court, despite repeated efforts to procure such recognition, and whose position therefore had always been anomalous. Your petitioners apprehend that it is not an object of the bill in question to create a new class of muktiars or revive an abolished class of revenue agents in the Bombay Presidency, of neither of which classes is any want felt there. Your petitioners submit that under these circumstances the application of the said bill to this Presidency must of necessity be limited to one class only, viz., pleaders, and that class, to a man, your petitioners venture to state, will deplore the introduction of the said bill as part of their law, as an encroachment on the liberty and independence which they now possess and which they value so much. Your petitioners therefore respectfully beg your Excellency to consider whether sufficient reasons exist for introducing this innovation into this Presidency.

8. That your Excellency will on inquiry find that the highly-prized independence which your petitioners at present enjoy, has been gradually attained by virtue of concessions from time to time judiciously granted by the local authorities as the candidates for the office of pleader became more and more intelligent and deserving, so that now pleaders here practise their profession almost on the same footing as English barristers, unreservedly trusted by the Bench and by the clients, and possessing a reputation as a class for integrity and professional honour, as your petitioners are proud to say, entirely above suspicion.

9. That although during a period of 72 years, no case such as that cited in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the said bill as a flagrant instance of the evil of the present law has occurred in the Bombay Presidency, your petitioners are willing to grant that such individual and isolated cases may now and again arise (as they have arisen in England) out of the abuse by legal practitioners of their fiduciary position. Your petitioners, however, confidently submit that there has been nothing to warrant sudden and special legislation on this subject for the Bombay Presidency, and that there is not ground for presuming that the summary mode of dealing with recusant pleaders provided by Bombay Regulation II. of 1827, section 56, besides the ordinary courts of justice which are open alike to pleader and client, does not afford adequate security to the one against the other. The proposed legislation, therefore, your petitioners cannot but regard as an unwarranted reflection on their whole body, as an uncalled-for restriction of their rights and privileges hitherto freely enjoyed, and not shown to have been abused, and as an inquisitorial interference between pleader and client unsatisfactory alike to both.

10. Your petitioners would also crave your Excellency's attention to the fact that in the year 1865, the then Government of India did not extend the provisions of Acts XX. and XXIX. of that year to this Presidency, and that the local Government has not since considered it expedient to avail itself of the power which was (your petitioners believe) advisedly vested in it to introduce at its discretion those enactments into the Bombay Presidency. Your petitioners would respectfully submit why in 1871 a state of things should be disturbed which in 1865 was deemed satisfactory, no cause for interference having, as must be admitted, occurred in the interim.

11. That your petitioners will now proceed to submit their objections to specific portions of the said bill :—

Under the present law, and the rules now in force, the pleaders are in all respects on the same footing as Subordinate Judges. A Subordinate Judge, however, under section 11 of the said bill is to have power, under certain circumstances, temporarily to suspend your petitioners from practice. This is no consolidation of existing provisions, and your petitioners submit that those provisions under which a District Judge is the authority of the first instance competent to inquire into a pleader's professional conduct, require no amendment.

Again, the obtaining an annual certificate under section 29 of the bill in question will necessarily involve sacrifice of self-respect on the part of pleaders availing themselves of that provision, inasmuch as its effect will be to render them, so to say, licensed monopolists of their profession. Your petitioners humbly yet earnestly protest against such a new and special class tax being imposed upon their body. Such taxes have always been condemned as bad in principle, and have been abolished in this Presidency by Act XIX. of 1844, and a revival of them in the case of pleaders only is a proceeding so manifestly unjust and inexpedient, that your petitioners trust there will be no hesitation in at once casting aside the proposed taxation.

Further, the sections of the said bill having reference to the remuneration of a pleader (sections 32 to 36) are, in your petitioners' humble judgment, objectionable, as being calculated to wound their self-respect and to interfere with the liberty they and their clients at present enjoy in regard to arrangements for remuneration for professional service, a liberty which there is no reason for supposing to have been hitherto abused.

12. That your petitioners desire also (not as pleaders but as members of the general public) to submit that section 24 of the said bill imposes an unnecessary and vexatious restraint on the freedom of the public in transacting their business with the revenue officers of Government.

13. That your petitioners take leave to invite attention to the footing on which their own status as vakils of the High Court is based, viz., the provisions of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court, which expressly creates the class of practitioners to which your petitioners have the honour to belong. Your petitioners humbly submit that it cannot be the intention of your Excellency to enact any provision that will encroach upon privileges held and enjoyed by your petitioners virtually from Royal grant.

14. That your petitioners, in fine, trust that your Excellency will deem them justified in petitioning your Excellency in regard to a bill so closely concerning them as that in question, and on the grounds that its general scope and particular provisions as hereinbefore specified will render it a most unwelcome addition to or substitute for the law as it at present stands, and that no reason exists why it should be introduced into this Presidency against the will and to the detriment of the pleaders practising there.

15. Your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to exempt the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the said bill.

The petition is signed by Dhirajlal Mathuradas and other vakils of the High Court, Bombay, and is dated 27th February 1871.

Schedule A names the following Regulations and Acts relating to pleaders in the Bombay Presidency:—Regulation II. of 1827, chapter 6, Act I. of 1846, and Act XX. of 1853.

Schedule B contains two notifications of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, dated respectively 13th Aug. 1869 and 17th idem.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

HAS A COURT POWER TO EXECUTE ITS DECREE, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT A COPY ACCOMPANIED BY THE USUAL CERTIFICATE MAY HAVE BEEN SENT TO SOME OTHER COURT FOR EXECUTION, AND NO CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION HAS BEEN PRODUCED FROM THAT COURT?

Case referred under Act X. of 1867, of his own motion, by Syed Hassan El Medini, Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat, for the decision of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, this 31st day of December 1870.

Suit No. 973 of 1870.

AMABAEE, WIDOW OF NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL, PLAINTIFF; VS. RUTTONSHAW KOOVERJEE, DEFENDANT.

Amount of claim, Rs. 46-2-8.

In this case the plaintiff, through her pleader, applied to the Court, under section 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to transmit to Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay a copy of the decree passed in the above cause, together with a certificate that satisfaction of such decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court. This was accordingly done.

The pleader now presents a fresh application, saying that subsequently to the filing of the above documents in the High Court the defendant has returned within the jurisdiction of this Court, and prays that he may be arrested in execution of the said decree.

The plaintiff has not produced any certificate from the High Court showing whether execution has or has not been obtained to any extent of the said decree in the said Court, but the pleader states in the durkhast now presented that no execution of the said decree has been obtained in the High Court.

I have been credibly informed that the Civil Courts in this zillah decline to issue an execution in the case of a decree, a copy of which has been transmitted to another Court for execution, without the production of a certificate from that Court stating whether or not execution has been obtained in that Court.

Section 287 of the code provides, "the copy of any decree or of any order for execution when filed in the Court to which it shall have been transmitted for the purpose of being executed, *shall for such purpose have the same effect as a decree or order for execution made by such Court.*" Section 290 of the code authorises the Court which transmitted the decree to issue an order to the Court to which the decree was transmitted directing the stay of the execution or to make *any other* order relating to the decree or the execution thereof. Section 292 of the code enacts that any order of the Court in which the decree was passed shall be binding upon the Court to which the application for execution was made.

Looking, therefore, generally to the terms of the law, I am inclined to think that a Court by transmitting a copy of a decree passed by it and a certificate stating that execution of such decree has not been obtained within its jurisdiction does not in any way lose its control over that decree, but on the contrary the Court to which the above documents may have been transmitted is subject, as regards the execution, to the control of the Court which passed the decree. It follows therefore that so long as a right to execute a decree subsists, the Court passing the decree also has the power to execute the decree whenever an application for this purpose may be made to it, notwithstanding that a copy of the decree may have been sent to another Court, and no certificate of non-satisfaction may have been produced from that Court. In such a case it will, of course, be necessary to take evidence respecting the non-execution of the decree by the Court to which a copy thereof had been forwarded. I conceive it to be our duty to provide the amplest facilities for the execution of a decree, and any other interpretation of the law than the one which I have ventured to indicate above would curtail those facilities. No doubt it is possible that a decree-holder may fraudulently cause the decree to be executed after it has been satisfied in the Court to which a copy thereof had been transmitted for execution, but against this the Penal Code provides. (See the Calcutta High Court decision by the Honourable J. P. Norman and E. Jackson, published in XII. Weekly Reporter, Criminal Rulings, page 37.)

It may be urged that it is equally our duty to avoid giving any opportunity for the commission of this fraud, and if my opinion be adopted, it may open a door for it. But in working the Code of Civil Procedure, we cannot always avoid presenting such an opportunity. Take the case of a suit for immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, and also within the limits of different districts, as also within the limits of different High Courts, it will not be contended, I presume, that separate copies of the decree and certificate of non-satisfaction could not be sent to the several Courts within whose respective jurisdiction the property may be situate. What is there in a case like this to prevent the decree-holder from recovering the costs taxed in the decree in every one of these Courts, if he be fraudulently inclined to do so? and yet we are utterly powerless to prevent this, except through the operation of the Penal Code.

(Signed) S. H. EL MEDINI,
Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat.

Judgment of the High Court in the above case :—

The Court is of opinion that a Court has power to execute its decree, although a copy, accompanied by the certificate required by section 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure, may have been sent to some other Court, but the Court considers that the Judge should satisfy himself that the decree has not been fully executed elsewhere before ordering execution. Dated the 7th day of February 1871.
—*Guzerat Mitra*, Feb. 26.

THE INSUBORDINATION IN THE 19TH M. N. I.

(*Madras Times*, March 3.)

WE had almost hoped that some kind of contradiction or qualification of the statement we had recently to make about the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry would have reached us. No such contradiction or qualification has been made, because we believe there is nothing to contradict or qualify. We are thus brought face to face with the most uncomfortable fact that a whole regiment of native infantry has been permitted to commit two distinct acts of mutiny, not only with impunity but with profit. The details of the story we believe to be these. When the regiment was brought down to Madras, the men were ordered to attend to receive their pay from the proper officers, including the two months' advance which it is customary to give to soldiers about to embark for a foreign station. When the first man was called, he refused to take his pay; and so with the second and third. It then came out that the whole regiment had agreed that they would not embark unless they got three months' advance of pay. As the refusal to accept pay when ordered to do so is an act of mutiny, the officer in attendance placed the men who had refused their pay in the guard house, and reported the affair to his superiors. We are unable to say what steps were taken by the commanding officer or by the superior authorities to reduce the men to obedience; but this we know, that the matter ended in the latter getting their own way.

After their demands had been conceded, the men were paraded, and on the commanding officer giving the word "right about face," or some such order, the whole line stood still and declared that they would not move until their imprisoned comrades had been released. From the men's point of view, they were no doubt right to stick by the comrades who had got into trouble in the common cause; but what can we think of the wisdom of the authorities who had made such a thing possible, or who could tolerate it when it did arise? It is clear that the men who refused their pay were morally no worse than the others who had agreed to do so. The only difference between them and their comrades was that they had chanced to be called to receive their pay first, and had therefore set the example of disobedience; but as the Government had conceded the demand for which they had stuck out, were these men more worthy of punishment than the others? They had certainly committed an overt act of disobedience which the others had not; but still it struck the sepoy mind that it would be unjust and dishonourable to leave the men who had successfully fought their battle as scapegoats in the hand of the authorities. From their point of view they were right to ask justice for their comrades; but they adopted a mode of demanding it to which no Commander-in-Chief with nerve for his position would have listened for a moment. The mutiny was successful, the prisoners were released, and the regiment was graciously pleased to return to its duty.

Such a sad example of blundering and weakness is happily rare in the annals of the British army, and we cannot regret that the veteran officer who finds the burden of the chief command too heavy for his shoulders is about to seek the bracing influences of his native climate.

THE American newspapers have a habit of sending to their subscribers a "carrier's address" a versified résumé of the year's events, with such reflections as the versifier sees fit to offer. Of course, where every village has its newspaper and every newspaper its poet, there must be many queer things, of which the queerest we have ever encountered, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, furnished the following extract :—

And balmy, leafy June
Brought message and too soon,
Of Dicken's death, the noble and the gifted,
Too soon for us, not him
Whose glorious eye grew dim
To earthly Fame, with Heaven's veil up-lifted.
Wm. G. Simms the author, editor and scholar,
In Dickens' wake did follow.
France against Prussia war declares,
September finds Napoleon in Sedan's snares,
With his guard badly maimed,
And in Paris the Republic proclaimed.
As wars are now all the rage
Different Nations are upon the stage,
And taking an active part,
Causing the blood to flow from many a heart.
The curtain drops, the scene subsides,
Monarchs and Nations loose their boasted pride.
The pride of the South, Gen. R. E. Lee,
October the 20th his Maker called to see.

It must be said that the paper is Democratic and sympathetic with the South, so that it may be supposed that there is no sarcasm in the last two lines, while the ludicrous inanity of the whole makes it clear that no profanity is contemplated.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AHMEDNUGGUR RACES FOR 1871.

STEWARDS.—W. D'Oyley, Esq., C.S.; Colonel Howard Wyse, 3rd Hussars; Colonel Gray, 16th Regiment N.I.; Major Harris, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain Daniell, Supt. of Police; and Captain Gambier, Royal Engineers.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all maiden galloways. 7 lbs. in excess of weight for age and inches. 1¼ mile. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs. 40; on the 1st of July, Rs. 80; and on the 1st of August, Rs. 120.

2ND RACE.—THE CHARGER STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses that have been regularly ridden on parade *bona fide* as chargers for the three months previous to the meeting. Weight for age and class raised 3 stones. Entrance Rs. 30. ¾ mile. G. R. The winner of this race will not be allowed to start for any other during the meeting, handicaps excepted.

3RD RACE.—THE AGA'S PURSE.—Of Rs. 300, presented by His Highness Aga Khan, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs 50; on the 1st of July, Rs. 100; and on the 1st of Aug., Rs. 150.

4TH RACE.—THE PONY PLATE.—For all Maiden Ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. ½ mile. 13-2 to carry 9 st. 10 lbs. 1 lb. allowed for every ⅛th of an inch under.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE SUBALTERN'S CUP.—Value £50, presented by Captain Dent, 3rd Hussars. Entrance Rs. 50 with Rs. —— added from the Regimental Race Fund. For horses *bona fide* the property of officers who are or have been during the current year subalterns in the regiment. To be ridden by officers serving or having served in the regiment. The cup to be won by the same subaltern for any three years to entitle him to keep it. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name on the 1st August.

2ND RACE.—THE NUGGUR DERBY.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all maiden horses. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs. 40; on the 1st of July, Rs. 80; and on the 1st of August, Rs. 120. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters.

3RD RACE.—THE LADIES' PLATE.—Of Rs. 250. For all horses, weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance on the 1st of July, Rs. 40; and on the 1st of Aug., Rs. 80.

4TH RACE.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 200 from the fund. Weight for inches 7 lbs. in excess of W.I.T.C. standard. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance on the 1st of July, Rs. 40; and on the 1st of August, Rs. 80.

5TH RACE.—THE HACKS.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. English and Colonials 12 st; Arabs and Country-breds 10 st. ½ mile. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 400. Any surplus to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the fund.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE PONY RACE.—For all ponies 13 hands and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Catch weights. G. R. ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—THE NUGGUR CUP.—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs. 7 lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. standard. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. 1¾ mile. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 8 lbs, thrice 12 lbs. extra. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs. 50; on the 1st of July, Rs. 75; on the 1st of August, Rs. 100; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters.

3RD RACE.—THE HUSSAR CUP.—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,500, presented by the officers of the 3rd King's Own Hussars. For Maiden Arabs; open to officers on full pay of the army serving in India. The Cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. 1½ mile. G. R. 6 years and aged to carry 10 st.; 5 years and aged to carry 9 st. 9 lbs.; 4 years and aged to carry 9 st. 1 lb.; 3 years and aged to carry 8 st. 1 lb. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs. 100; on the 1st of July, Rs. 150; and on the 1st of August, Rs. 200, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all starters and Rs. 300 added from the Ahmednuggur Race Fund.

4TH RACE.—THE SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. more or less for every Rs. 100 over or under. The winner to be put up to auction at the price entered. Half the surplus bid to go to the second horse, the other half to the fund. ¾ mile.

4TH DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Forced for all winners, except Ponies, Chargers, Selling Stakes, Subaltern Cup, and Hacks. Rs. 300 from the fund, with Rs. 50 for each race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Entrances of losers to be sent in noon the day before the race. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—THE LOSER'S HANDICAP.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Nominations to be sent in by noon the day before the race. 1 mile.

3RD RACE.—THE FREE HANDICAP.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrances to be sent in by noon the day before the race. Handicaps will be published at 4 P.M. the same day. Acceptances Rs. 20. One mile and a-half.

4TH RACE.—THE SKURRY.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. ¼ mile heats without dismounting. Catch-weights. G. R.

RULES OF THE NUGGUR COURSE.

1. Stewards will be guided by the rules of the "Western India Turf Club of 1871," as far as possible, with the exceptions named; their decisions, however, on all points will be final, with no appeal thereon. They have power to postpone the races on account of the weather (before or at any time during the day of the race) to each succeeding appointed race-day.

2. No horse shall start (except for "Hack," "Charger," "Selling" or "Pony" races) unless his owner has subscribed Rs.50 to the fund. Confederacies each must pay that sum. Rs. 25 will be sufficient for Chargers, Ponies, Hacks, and Selling.

3. Two horses (from different stables) to start for each race, or public money will not be given.

4. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race, the entrance to be sent to the Secretary before noon on the day previous.

5. If any race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most conducive to sport.

6. For the Charger Stakes owners of chargers must produce certificates, if called upon, that their horses have been ridden regularly as such.

7. The winner of each lottery to pay 5 per cent. of the gross value of the lottery to the fund.

8. Every horse trained on the course, or starting for any race, shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 towards defraying expenses.

9. In races for gentlemen riders, all officers of the Naval, Military, and Civil Service, or members of any European Club, are only entitled to ride.

10. Should funds not be sufficient, the Stewards have power to make a proportionate deduction from the public money for each race.

11. The length of the Nuggur Course is 220 yards, short of one mile and a-half.

FRED. LUKIN, Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Nuggur Races, at Ahmednuggur.

THE ANDAMANS AND THE NICOBARS.

THE report on the Andaman Islands inclines one to look upon Colonel Man's dominions, in spite of the fact that the population reported on is composed entirely of convicts or savages, as rather an agreeable place of residence. The "first class ticket-of-leave men" are rather gentlemanly than otherwise, while those who, as a reward for good behaviour, have been permitted to marry lady convicts, are positively delightful company. They make bricks as well as professionals, and as for building a wall they are positively unrivalled either in or out of the Public Works Department. The land they live on, moreover, is most fertile, and the natural products varied. Betel-nut grows wild everywhere—so do cocoanut palms, so do plantains. Gorgeous pigeons abound in the jungles, the swallows build edible nests, turtles carry tortoise-shells all about, and the *bêche de mer* in company with myriads of fishes swarms on the coasts. There are orphans too, peculiar orphans, with an inordinate and terrible capacity for work and a fierce lust for instruction. The Nicobars (under the care of the Assistant) are not, it appears, nearly so abominable as might be supposed by those who have read of the fearful deeds done on them. The natives are, it is true, fiends, but they are dying out. A judiciously-introduced epidemic may any day clear them all off, and then Captain Rogers and the convicts, and the detachment of Grenadiers who look after them, will have these islands of ill-fame to themselves. This ill-fame, for which the Moravian missionaries are to blame, is, however, in great part undeserved. Individuals would get lost in the jungles, and the survivors said that the natives were barbarous cannibals and had eaten the wanderers: they lived on the edge of a mangrove swamp and cursed the climate for being malarious one old gentleman used to sleep in the sand with only his head out, and then complained of ill-health! Even the soil was libelled. It was said to be sterile, ungrateful, abominable, while the reverse is the fact. The Nicobareans were in the habit of burning the island down every autumn, and vegetation had therefore a poor chance of ever attaining any great height, but now that this mischievous custom has been put a stop to and a little trouble taken, the list of vegetable productions is something extraordinary. Amongst them we may mention cocoa, coffee, dates, pine-apples, nutmegs, and mangosteens, while the grass is so nutritious that cattle require no other food. Guano and wild buffaloes are likewise produced in this favored spot, and, if the hog-deer sent by General Fytche, and the "elks" sent by Lord Napier, only prosper, the island will also number hog-deer and elks among its charms. The impression therefore left on our minds after reading Colonel Man's report is that he is rapidly making a thriving colony out of what looked very unpromising material, and we wish him every success in his struggles with convicts and swamps. We hope, too, that Government will grant the only request Colonel Man makes—for a steam barge. To give an officer charge of two clusters of islands and to leave him to find his way as he can from one charge to the other, is, we think, hardly fair.—*Pioneer.*

CONCERNING FRIDAY.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

IT seems to us very desirable that Christians should educate their consciences to distinguish between the requirements that are embodied in God's inspired word, and those that are peculiar to the particular denomination to which they belong, and which rest merely upon human authority. It is certainly, to say the least, a very hazardous thing to elevate any mere church requirements to the same level as the commandments of Scripture.

It seems to be a great pity for men to be so exceedingly zealous as some are about the rules and arrangements of their particular church, as it tends to create the impression that what they are contending for, for instance, the observance of certain fasts and festivals, is itself religion. The effect of this must be very unhappy. A minister of the Gospel has been writing in our local papers, very earnestly deprecating a regatta and a concert because they had been appointed for a Friday, and in Lent. When such extraordinary importance is attached to these observances, it tends to produce the impression that these are regarded as the very essence of Christianity, and the minds of men get bewildered as to what constitutes sin, and what the Gospel really means. If certain Christians believe that they can be aided in their devotion by the observance of such seasons, let them by all means observe them, but they should remember before they judge others that these seasons are not of scriptural obligation. Our Lord, once only in the course of his life, retired alone to the wilderness for forty days, to be tempted of the devil, before entering upon his public ministry; because he did so, it is not easy to see why Christians should be under a sacred obligation to act in some peculiar way during forty days every year. It is believed that our Lord was crucified on a Friday; but the Scriptures never once commend to us the observance of that day, but very expressly they recommend us to observe the day on which he rose as a Christian Sabbath. The memory of Christ's death should go with us through every day of the year, and should influence us to abstain all the year round from *whatever is sinful.* If concerts and regattas are sinful, they are so at all times.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A GENTLEMAN who applied to a native shopkeeper in Wynaad for a bottle of brandy received the following reply:—"Sir, those man's av not given leave for sample as before so. I returned the money. If you want—any more to get from here. Please you must send for—3 bottles—or other ways. You can not get—so you dont be sory."

ARMY TELEGRAPHING.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from the Government of India, has issued instructions to all officers commanding divisions and stations, to have two men at a time from each of their respective corps instructed in telegraphy, with a view to have always on hand a number of trained European signallers in the army.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 28.

REV. MR. ROBSON AND THE RAJPOOTANA FAMINE.—We hope a copy of the last *Gazette of India*, with its supplement on the "Famine in Rajpootana including Ajmere and Mhairwara," will find its way into the Rev. J. Robson's hands, as he will find therein the charges brought by him against Government most completely flattened; while the graceful compliment paid in paragraphs 164-167 paid to himself and his brethren of the Presbyterian Church, heaping coals of fire on his head, must compel him to regret his late speech. The public have now both sides of the question before them, and can judge for themselves.—*Pioneer.*

A CRITICISED APPOINTMENT.—We have ascertained that our full blown Executive Engineer of the Mysore District, Major Douglas Scott, to whom we alluded in our issue of Saturday last, rejoices in neither departmental grade nor emoluments. In short, it would appear, that he holds a corresponding post in the P. W. D. that a "larning boy," as Ramsawmy terms him, does in a household establishment. We certainly commend an officer who takes up an appointment in these hard times in a much-abused department and foregoes rank and pay, as Major Douglas Scott seems to have done. His zeal for work, and desire to serve his country, are exemplary and truly admirable.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 28.

CRICKET AT AGRA.—We appear to have at Agra a cricket eleven which really deserves great credit, not only for the pluck with which it has travelled some hundred miles here and there at their own expense to challenge regiments at other stations, but also for the exceedingly good and steady play which has hitherto almost invariably secured them the victory. After beating every eleven here which would play them, they went to Muttra the other day and polished off that fine regiment the 11th Hussars in a remarkably short space of time. They have now been to Meerut, and the day after their arrival beat the 4th Hussars by *three* wickets; the next day the 105th by *one* wicket and one run, and the third day the Royal Artillery by *four* wickets. We believe a feat of this kind is unprecedented in India—and therefore record it thus prominently. What makes the matter still more creditable to these men, is the fact that they are a selection from such a small number—the garrison battery in the Fort, or 7-22 R. A.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE KIRK IN SCOTLAND.

("S." IN THE "FRIEND OF INDIA.")

EDINBURGH, Feb. 2.

THE Scotch are nothing if not ecclesiastical. For some three centuries their history has been bound up with that of the Kirk. Thanks to their determination that every child should receive a good education, to the influence of an extreme Calvanism on the metaphysical and logical tendency of the national mind and to the broadly democratic character of the system of Presbyterianism, the Scotch have been at the same time the leaders and the defenders of liberalism in politics. The theocratic idea has always been at the basis of the Kirk, that of a union between church and state, in which the former should receive endowments of public money but should sacrifice none of its spiritual independence. In England the exactly opposite or Erastian principle has been carried out, to the grief of the present sacerdotal party, for there the church is in all respects subordinated to the state in return for its endowments. But the Scotch Kirk has been saved from anything like that priestcraft and sacerdotal supremacy which Mr. Buckle imagines can be traced in its history and present condition, by the preponderance given to the element of the laity in the congregational court, and by the equality of the laity with the clergy in the Presbytery and general assembly. However admirable the theory of a theocracy may be, all experience has proved that, in the present condition of human nature, the application of that theory either results in intolerance and persecution, is practically impossible, or degenerates into Erastianism. A century and a quarter ago the first secession from the Kirk of Scotland took place and was followed by others, all of which have resulted in the United Presbyterian Church. These secessions recognised the truth of experience, or at least that where the state gives public money to a church it will exact an equivalent, and the seceders being treated with some intolerance fanatically adopted and advocated up to a period thirty years ago the principle of Voluntaryism. What that Wesley of Scotland, Ebenezer Erskine, began in 1746, Thomas Chalmers and the present Free Church carried out in 1843. The majority of the clergy and members of the Kirk of Scotland then broken up that Kirk because the law courts and Parliament denied their spiritual independence, a denial for which regret has since been publicly expressed by the statesmen principally guilty of this folly, not because they approved of such independence but on the ground that each nationality should be allowed to manage its ecclesiastical affairs in its own way, as has just been done in Ireland. As Chalmers and his coadjutors were fresh from a stupid and bitter controversy with the Voluntaries—a controversy of which the principal survivors on both sides are now ashamed—the leaders of the Free Church narrowed its basis by asserting two principles which made it virtually a mere sect—(1) that Christ was the Head of the Free Church in a sense in which he is not the Head of every other true Church; (2) that the noble self-denial involved in some six hundred ministers and many teachers giving up stipends, manses, glebes and all pleasant things, did not mean the surrender of the principle that it is the duty of the state to support the Church of a portion of the nation out of the property of the whole of that nation, without seeking an equivalent. The United Presbyterians had cast down the idol of State Churchism and set up that of Voluntaryism. The Free Church, though without hesitation, becoming practical Voluntaries elevated to a high position the mere idol of an idol, the abstract theory of state churchism.

The three churches divide the three millions of Scotland among them. In what position do they find themselves after a quarter of a century's experience of sectarian isolation and weakness? The established church had discovered its mistake even before the similar church of the minority in Ireland was disendowed. It may at present be roughly divided into evangelicals who now wish to concede spiritual independence to the people by allowing them to "call" their own ministers, conservatives, who shut their eyes to the signs of the times and, would keep things as they are at least in their own day, and Broad Church people, by some asserted to be Rationalists, who to the practical Erastianism of the Conservatives add a contempt for the so-called rights of the people as interfering with their own liberty to preach what they like and to conduct public worship as they choose irrespective of creeds, confessions and church courts. The first class have a small majority over the other two, and as events reveal the danger of the Kirk, that party is increasing. They have the most thoughtful laymen on their side—men like Principal Shairp and Mr. E. S. Gordon, M.P., the Dean of Faculty. They would abolish patronage, or the right of private and crown property in church livings, and several of the principal patrons, like the Duke of Argyll, have consented to relinquish such very anomalous "property" without compensation. But what is to be the substitute is not so clear. To ask for an Act of Parliament to create a court of nominators is not much nearer spiritual independence such as the genius of the people of Scotland demands than a lay patron. And who are to elect the parish ministers? This, however, is a small matter compared with the question, whose is this "property" which is given away at present by the Crown and patrons. The nation's surely, as in Ireland, and not that of the church of a minority. The teinds, or tithes, reserved for the Kirk from the rapacity of the Scotch nobles at the Reformation, were small enough, and the higher education as well as theological scholarship have been starved ever since. Hence the pertinence of Mr. Gladstone's hint to Dr. Norman Macleod and a deputation of the Kirk some time ago, that when the question of abolishing patronage comes up, there are others besides the Established Church who must be consulted in the disposal of the property. Only a minority of the Free Church would consent to touch it, and the time seems not far distant when it will be made over to do what was but half done at the reformation—properly endow the Universities and high schools and provide a chief education for all the people aided by a small rate. This much is certain that the established church will fail to induce the other two to re-enter it, or will not prepare itself for union with them, by its substitute for patronage. Some of its ablest men are well aware of this, but it is likely to continue unprepared for the impending change.

The Free Church shows every sign of a desire to rise out of and above its position of a mere sect—of a body existing and prospering in antagonism to other sects, or because of its devotion to principles of secondary importance, and not chiefly in antagonism to spiritual and moral evil in all their forms or because of its intense devotion to the highest end of all as expressed in our Lord's last command. The ten years' controversies which ended in so splendid a moral spectacle in 1843, are gradually being relegated to their proper place—the pages of history. The bitterest controversialists of those days have either passed away—men of war to whom it is not given to build the temple of the Lord, or most of the survivors have learned experience with years and are mellowing from leaders of cliques, from organisers of a party, from representatives of a sect, into Catholic Christian men and divines. The doctrine of Christ's Headship of the Church is held none the less firmly, but in its catholic sense. The controversial sect is developing into the apostolic Church, which encourages all culture and all charity, and balances ultra-Calvinistic dogma by personal spirituality and Christ like life. So with the second of the sectarian principles which, on the description of the Kirk of Scotland, the Free Church continued to elevate into a shibboleth. Time and fresh blood have taught even the old leaders that the ghost of a theory of Church and State is a miserable rag to fly at the mainmast of a Church of Christ, wherewith the Church may continue as a sect to make war on its neighbours or to keep aloof from them. At the same time the necessity for state aid in the secular education of the lower classes, as well as time, has taught the Voluntary Churches that their little bit of bunting is equally obsolete or contemptible, as a church flag. Why should the seceders of the eighteenth century and those of 1843 keep any longer aloof when their action, their testimony, their essential principles are the same? Why should they continue to cause ecclesiastical congestion in some places by unnecessary rival churches, and spiritual starvation elsewhere? why, when everything in the political as well as moral world urges the advantage of strength and organization, to maintain their privileges as non-conformists and extend them to the established churches, as well as to grapple with the great questions of national education, pauperism, drunkenness and prostitution at home, and heathenism abroad, should the seceding churches continue to be longer weakened by the want of union? And all this in a little bit of a little island among a population equal to that of only two zillahs in Bengal! The United Presbyterian Church is ready and has in this matter shown itself in all respects the better of the two. Four-fifths of the Free Church, the larger and wealthier body, are equally ready, but a minority of sectaries, whose leaders take their stand on the prejudices of 1843 and most of whose ignorant followers are Highland ministers who dread some peril to their stipends, it is said—I merely report opinion—have used the least worthy arts of the ecclesiastical agitator to prevent union. The question will be again discussed in the Synod General Assembly of the two churches next May. Its essence unfortunately is still the abstract theory of state churchism, a dogma so small and unpractical that it has brought down the spirituality and the intellect of its fanatical defenders to its own level—to hair-splitting, cant and the worst forms of the *odium ecclesiasticum.*

It is with hesitation that, in your columns any more than in this country, I venture to express an opinion of my own, as a Christian, I hope, above all things, and, within that limit, a Presbyterian who hates sects and pities sectaries. I recognise in the progress of all three churches an effort, more or less conscious, to grow and develop according to the highest laws of the Kingdom of Christ as distinguished from the ecclesiastical excrescences and forms of man's devising. But in the mode adopted for this purpose I lack two things as preliminary—a revision of the confession of Faith and Catechisms common to the churches, and an acknowledgment that the union of the three churches should be directly aimed at, and not of the Free Church and United Presbyterian alone in the first instance. Only by one speaker in one Presbytery has the first been proposed, yet I know that it is the desire or opinion of a large number of ministers and elders. The Free Church in 1846 gave relief to those who signed the persecuting clauses and the extreme necessitarian dogmas of the confession, by a special act under which they sign it as "rightly interpreted." In the following passage of a speech remarkable for its catholicity, Dr. Candlish referred to the established church and union, but it would be certainly more statesmanlike and Christ-like if action had been taken before now. "I look abroad and see Presbyterianism gathering her ranks in America and in all the colonies, and I say first—Is it not our duty to consider what obligation that lays upon us? I look back, Sir, and I desire frequently to look back, and I look back with more liberty than I perhaps felt myself entitled to do in 1843. I want to look back to the time before the Church of Scotland was broken up into pieces, and I look back to the Church at that time, and I want to look forward to the time when we may again look to hope for a reunited Church of Scotland in this our beloved country—(great applause)—and I do not exempt from that hope our brethren in the Established Church—(applause)—our brethren in the Established Church, who are purged of the taint of Erastianism, and who are also disinclined to Broad Church theology, for I do not want Broad Church theologians for either our Church, or the united Church; and it is possible—I myself have thought sometimes that it is not improbable that such an event may occur, that men holding sound views may feel themselves compelled to attach themselves to some other communion than the Established Church, unless indeed the disestablishment precedes this, which is possible enough too. (Laughter and applause.)"

THE O'LEARY AT A FANCY BALL.

A MASONIC ball was held at Cork on January 3, but though it was a "fancy" gathering, but few visitors appeared in other than evening dress. "Prominent," says a local paper, "was The O'Leary, the last chieftain of Countier, the records of his family pedigree having been copied by Dr. Caulfield at the Palace of Lambetta, beginning with Dermot O'Leary, of Countier, chieftain of Iveleary, A.D. 1333, in the Palace of Lambeth, there preserved until the attainder of Conoher O'Leary, attained in 1641, then forfeiting the seven ploughlands of Iveleary. His dress was—The cucull, or cucullæ, the short cloak of the Irish people, fastened by the Tara brooch. Underneath that a saffron-coloured tunic of nine yards of cloth, wearing the chieftain's gold belt, the chieftain's golden bracelets, the chieftain's golden anklets, the collar of gold of same pattern as that worn by Malachi, King of Ireland, who fought the Danes at Clontarf. Suspended from this the officer's cross of the Dermictrog, given to him by the King of Denmark for offering him 100 Irish gentlemen, all mounted at their own expense, to fight against the Prussians in the Danish war. Whereupon the King of Denmark placed at his disposal a man-of-war on the eve of the battle of Alsen. But as he was starting, a telegram arrived that the battle of Alsen was fought and the Danish cause lost. The O'Leary and the Prince of Wales are the only persons in the United Kingdom who have a right to wear this cross. Next he wore the sword of Arthur O'Leary, the outlaw shot at Carrignemina, in this county, because he would not sell the horse that bore him in the Austrian wars for £5. Next he wore the bronze dirk found in his family tomb, date unknown, but with broken hilt, characteristic of the weapon buried with the chieftain, signifying that it could never be used again. Next he wore the golden crown of four points, intercepted by four shamrocks, the characteristic mark distinguishing the chieftain's from the Royal, crown. The O'Leary held in his hand the statute of King Henry VIII. forbidding the wearing of the coulin or glybe; secondly, a garment dyed with saffron; thirdly, a shirt having more than seven yards of cloth; fourthly, a hood or cloak made after the Leigh fashion, under a penalty of 1,000 marks and confiscation of all goods. Every single one of these four enactments—the statute being still unrepealed—The O'Leary violated, preceded by his gallowglass (Dr. Purcell) bearing the family battle-axe. Dr. Purcell appeared in a tunic of tiger's skin, with saffron breeches.'

THE *Dublin Evening Mail* has perpetrated a real Irishism—"Time at length (it says) makes all things even, and if Kaiser Wilhelm does but live long enough he will assuredly go the way of all Imperial flesh."

PRINCESS HELENA.—According to the *Illustrated Review*, Her Majesty has sent a communication to the editor of "Lodge's Peerage," requesting that a short mark (˘) may be placed over the second syllable of the name of her daughter, the Princess Helĕna.

A DISCRIMINATING SHOT.—Two Cockney drapers, Jones and Martin, went deer hunting lately in the Highlands. After remaining together a while they separated; and Jones, hearing the report of Martin's gun, went to him. Seeing no game, he asked him if he had shot anything. 'No,' replied Martin, very carelessly, 'I didn't shoot anything.' 'What did you shoot at?' asked Jones. Martin seemed confused, and evaded a reply. Jones looked around a little, and saw a calf grazing a short distance off. 'Did you shoot at that calf?' asked Jones. 'Yes,' replied Martin, 'I shot at it.' 'You didn't hit it, though,' remarked Jones. 'No, I did not hit it,' and Martin went on to explain. 'You see, I was uncertain whether it was a calf or a deer, and I shot so as to hit it if he was a deer, and miss it if it was a calf!'

CHEAPER THAN MR. WARD BEECHER.—In the last ten months Mrs. Van Cott, the lady preacher and evangelist, who has just left Springfield for Wisconsin, has preached 341 sermons, held 296 prayer meetings, 20 love feasts, has lectured 13 times, travelled 5,918 miles, has written 543 letters, and has stood up in meeting preaching and talking 1,421 hours. In this time 2,225 persons have presented themselves at the altar for prayers, of which number 1,500 have joined the Methodist Church on probation. How many of the balance have been converted and joined other churches she has no means of knowing; but those joining the Methodist Church she has been enabled to keep track of through the preachers. Her compensation has been for the hours' work since she has come to New England—the first three months, 71½c. per hour; the next five, 102½c.; and since that time, about $2 an hour. It is very doubtful whether the whole 39 ministers who voted against recommending this lady to the churches as an evangelist at the last Conference can show half as much accomplished through their instrumentality in the same length of time.—Victoria Woodhull's *New York Weekly.*

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LORD GRANVILLE'S SPEECH.

House of Lords, Feb. 9.

The noble Duke (of Richmond) has complained of the speeches which have been made or not made by Mr. Gladstone or by some of his colleagues. Now, in replying to the remarks which have fallen from my noble friend on that point, I must observe that I have been very busily engaged, and that I have not, therefore, been able to pay so much attention as perhaps I ought to have done to the speeches which have been delivered in different parts of the country during the recess. But if the speech of my right hon. friend Mr. Bruce really expresses—what I am sure he never intended to express—any feeling of exultation over the misfortunes of France, I, for one, cannot concur in that sentiment. I have been in a peculiar way, perhaps more so than almost any of your lordships, connected with both France and Germany. I have close ties with both countries, and I have in both many intimate friends. I have the greatest possible respect for the character of the Germans, and I shall never forget the kindness with which my family have for two generations been treated in France. No doubt, my personal feelings have been excited by different phases of the war in a different manner; but then I always felt that I should be unworthy to occupy the position which I hold in Her Majesty's Government if in my dealing with both countries every personal feeling were not absolutely laid aside, and if I did not consider that my strict and only duty was, with the assistance of my colleagues, to carry out what we believed to be the wishes of the country in a fair and impartial, and I will add a cordial, neutrality, though that neutrality might be deeply resented by both sides. (Hear, hear.) I will now answer some of the questions put to me by the noble duke. First of all, he spoke of the Conference with respect to the Black Sea question, and seemed to complain that there was a want of explanation on the subject in Her Majesty's Speech. The noble duke alluded to the circular of Prince Gortchakoff, which was followed by a rejoinder of mine. Shortly after that a proposal was made by Prussia that the matter should be referred to a Conference, in order to arrive, if possible, at a peaceable solution. My lords, we thought it our duty, in conjunction with all our other Allies, to accept that Conference, though not in the terms in which it was proposed. We could not consent that the Conference should be held at St. Petersburg, but we did admit that it should be entered into provided it was done without any foregone conclusion, and that the place of meeting should be—not at our request, or by our selection, the selection was made by the whole of Europe [illegible] London. The noble duke expressed surprise that all the Powers should have acquiesced, and yet that France should not have entered the Conference. It was perfectly open to France to object to a Conference, but she did not do so. She held with England that the Conference was a good thing in itself, and that it would be an advantage to be represented at it. But when the time came for sending over a representative some difficulty arose, and on that account we postponed the meeting of the Conference week after week in order that a representative of France might attend. France had a perfect right to select one who should be best adapted to state her views, but, she did not, as the other Powers had done, select her representatives in London, nor up to this day has she named a substitute. Now, the Conference having been summoned to settle in a peaceful way the question which arose with regard to the Black Sea, when Turkey, the party most interested, though very desirous to have a French representative present, preferred, whatever might happen, that there should be no delay, and all the other Powers were ready to enter into friendly and amicable discussion, we were of opinion that, with the exception of giving some delay, it would be absolutely impossible that England alone should refuse to join in a Conference which had been summoned by unanimous consent. Accordingly we met. I cannot explain to you what has passed in the Conference or what is likely to result from it, as it is not yet finished. But I think it is no indiscretion on my part to say that any arrangements we come to will be merely indications of what, in hope of the adhesion of France, we are prepared to embody in a Treaty after the war. I should like to add one word more. After the first day that we came into the Conference we passed such resolutions with regard to the public law of Europe as placed me on a friendly footing with every plenipotentiary present, and cleared the way for the consideration of such arrangements as might be best made by the Conference. The noble duke also asked for some details with respect to the difficult questions which exist between this country and the United States. Our proposal was simply this—that a joint Commission should be appointed by the two countries—not to settle, but to consider the mode in which the different questions in dispute between the Dominion and the United States should be best placed in a way of settlement. The rejoinder to that proposal from the United States was that those claims also which are commonly, though, indeed, incorrectly, called the Alabama claims—claims which arose out of the great American War—should be referred to that Commission. We stipulated that in that case all the claims of British subjects should be so referred, and by common consent, in a spirit of mutual respect and friendly feeling, both claims being so referred, we had great pleasure in adopting an arrangement compatible with the honour of both countries and the respect due from each to the other. We proposed that the Commission should consist of three members appointed by each country; but it being the desire of the President of the United States that there should be on each side five members representing different sections of the community, we concurred in that view. It may not be out of place to mention the members appointed on our side. There are Earl de Grey, the Lord President of the Council, who is to leave Liverpool the day after to-morrow. He will be accompanied from this country by only one Commissioner, a gentleman of great erudition on questions of international law—Mr. Montague Bernard. The other Commissioners will be our excellent diplomatic representative at Washington, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir J. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, and, as we hope, Sir J. Rose, whose knowledge of Canada and the United States will make him a valuable member of the Commission. I am sure the noble duke opposite will appreciate the value of his services. The Secretary will be a gentleman whose services in the same capacity to the Neutrality Laws Commission were found to be most useful (Lord Tenterden). As far as I know, the Commissioners of the United States will be Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, General Schenck, their newly-appointed Minister to this country, ex-Judge Neilson, Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a gentleman who has lately been Attorney-General in the States. I can only express a hope that when your lordships see the instructions drawn up for the guidance of the Commissioners, which it is impossible for us now to produce, you will say that, while framed in a friendly spirit, they contain nothing that in the least could damage the honour of this country. My noble friend alluded to an unfortunate vote taken in Congress the other day. I regret it. I think it is just one of those things that will probably be regretted in America itself by all who are most qualified to form an opinion. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that we should not allow a vote of that kind to interfere with any negotiations for the settlement of the claims in question. Certainly this country would be a loser if we were once to admit the principle that international obligations might be interfered with by foolish speeches made, or reckless votes now and then passed in the Legislature of each country. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that there is any other question of importance with reference to Foreign Affairs to which I need allude. We shall lay on the table all the papers, and I have no doubt they will be considered and debated in a fair spirit and with that absolute freedom from party feelings which marks the debates on foreign affairs in this House. (Hear, hear.) The noble duke complained that Mr. Cardwell in the beginning of last year disbanded 20,000 men, and attempted to call them back in the autumn.

The Duke of Richmond said that his object was to show that the economical line was not so economical in the end.

Earl Granville—I hope the noble duke will pay attention to economical questions, because Her Majesty's Government have not the slightest intention to ignore them, and though we think the augmentation of the army will necessarily increase the Estimates, we shall hope, by greater efficiency, to secure economy for the future. When the noble duke speaks of this as a question of mere economy, I really can hardly understand his reasoning. We have brought a very large number of men into this country. Reductions were made, it is true, in the earlier part of the year, but afterwards a state of things arose as different as can be possibly imagined from what had so long existed. Europe was perfectly at peace when these reductions were made, and when this great war broke out we thought it necessary, not to an enormous extent, but to a certain degree, to add to the force of the army in England. The noble duke said we lost good men and got less efficient ones, but I believe the reverse is actually the case, and that out of the 20,000 disbanded in the first instance many were entirely worn out, some had come from India, and others were bad characters, for of course every regiment got rid of their worst men and those whom it was most desirable to part with. By this time I hope the recruits who have been taken are equal, if not superior, to those whose places they fill up. Then the noble duke made an attack upon us because the Volunteers are not well armed. To this I reply that they will be well armed with Snider rifles, of which 100,000—sufficient for two-thirds of the Volunteers—have been already furnished. With regard to the Admiralty, I think the noble duke asked me who was responsible for the Estimates. Well, all the Estimates were prepared by Mr. Childers. Everything was settled in the usual way, and the affairs of the Admiralty are conducted exactly in the same manner at this moment as they were on former occasions, when, for the sake of a holyday, or in consequence of temporary indisposition, the First Lord has been away. The next question was with regard to Ireland, and the noble duke tried to diminish any feelings of satisfaction which we derive from the belief that certain legal measures may have contributed to the general contentment of Ireland, although, no doubt, most painful symptoms exist in a very small part of Ireland, principally in Westmeath. As to what the noble duke said of the recent release of the Fenian prisoners, I may remark that in no country have political offenders been looked upon exactly in the same light as habitual criminals, and that if we treated them with undue severity we should only cause large masses of people to sympathize with them. As to the matters of detail referred to by the noble duke, I am not acquainted with them. These persons, it should be remembered, had been four years in confinement, and if they were supplied with clothes that surely was not unreasonable. I may mention, too, that in all our well-regulated gaols the prisoners have the means of amassing a certain sum of money by their labour in the prison, and, consequently, they get a small sum to draw on their release. The noble duke, in adverting to the different Bills mentioned in the Queen's Speech, very properly refrained from discussing them at any length, as they cannot be discussed in a satisfactory manner until your lordships are acquainted with their provisions. I repeat, I think the noble duke exercised sound judgment in abstaining from angry discussions on the first day of the Session, and I am much gratified at the graceful compliment he paid to Her Majesty, whom we were all so glad to see among us again, though, of course, I am aware of his warning, that we must not reckon on any lengthened armistice with regard to what we have done or are going to do in the present Session. (Cheers.)

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Cairo, January 30.

Rumours have lately been current here that a new company is to be formed for taking over and working the Suez Canal. Should there be any foundation for these reports, it is to be hoped that England will not be backward in taking advantage of this opportunity of securing her legitimate influence in an undertaking so intimately connected with her commercial and other interests in the East. According to a statement recently published in the *Journal de Port Said*, the company have received in fees during the past year the sum of 5,072,098 francs, or £202,812.

They estimate the expenses of keeping the canal open, of working and dredging it, but not for enlarging it, at 300,000 francs, or £12,000 per mensem, leaving about £58,812 to the good. Even supposing—what may be taken for granted—that the traffic will gradually increase, it is by no means likely that without considerable improvement in the width and depth of the canal the increase will suffice to enable the directors to pay anything like a fair dividend. This, I apprehend, will be sufficiently obvious from the annexed statement of the interest-bearing capital of the company:—

223,800 shares at £20	£4,476,000
176,200 Viceroy's shares, the interest on which is in abeyance for thirty years from July, 1868.	
Debenture Loan, 1868	4,000,000
Additional obligations for 30,000,000 francs	1,200,000
	£9,676,000

This should yield, to satisfy the shareholders, say 8 per cent., or £774,080; or, if 5 per cent. is contemplated £483,800. In order to estimate the gross yield of the canal necessary to enable these net sums to be available, we must add annual cost of repair, &c., which will increase with the traffic; and if now the cost is £144,000 with a traffic yielding gross £202,812 a year, the cost would certainly amount to £200,000 a year with a traffic yielding nearly a million, for 8 per cent. on capital, and nearly £700,000 for 5 per cent. It is unquestionable, however, that the present company cannot work the canal on this scale of traffic.

Turning from the interests of the shareholders to those of the Viceroy, one thing is certain, that it is scarcely fair to expect that he will concern himself much about keeping the canal open, for as far as Egypt is concerned the enterprise is not a success, especially as regards the main object which induced the Viceroy to patronize it. Perhaps nothing has contributed so much to convince his Highness of this fact as the unexpected arrival of a Turkish squadron, in time of peace, into what he most probably considered Egyptian waters; for had it not been for the canal there can be no doubt that Egyptian forces would have been used exclusively in the recent efforts to put down the rebellion in the Hijân. Moreover, it is stated on trustworthy testimony, that while at Suez the Turkish commodore placed several of the pilots in confinement on board his ship, chiefly, it is presumed, to show that he was entirely independent of the local authorities. It is scarcely probable that the present Viceroy would attempt to stop the canal, if it fell into his hands, otherwise than by neglecting it, for having done so much for it he is almost pledged to continue it; but we have to consider what any of his successors might do under certain emergencies. If our trade with the East should drift into the canal route, the means of carrying it on viâ Port Said and Suez will not be so available by the Cape route if the canal were suddenly blocked up, to say nothing of the injurious effect which such a catastrophe would inflict upon those whose vessels and goods were already bound either for the Red Sea or the Mediterranean. The evil is possible, and something should be done to prevent its occurrence. With the vast interests which England has at stake in this matter, it is her duty more than that of any other nation to take a prominent part in placing it on a satisfactory basis. The present company cannot make the canal pay, and the Khedive sees dangers ahead in connection with it which he knows not how to avoid. The subject is beset with difficulties, but there is at present an opening for successful negotiation which the British Government should not neglect.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIMITED MARRIAGE.

It is rumoured that an eccentric M.P. is going to bring in a bill to legalise marriages for a limited period. The measure would permit a man and woman to enter into partnership for a definite term, just as two merchants, or lawyers, or tradesmen do now. The proposition is somewhat startling. It has its advantages, however, especially for the harder sex. If a man finds his wife neglectful, if she omits to see that his shirt buttons are in trim, if she gives him cold meat for dinner, if she is habitually late for trains, if she travels with more than a hundredweight of luggage, if she runs into a debt at the milliner's, if she does not listen to his stories, if she does not laugh at his jokes, if she puts his papers to rights, if she presents him with twins, he can hold over her *in terrorem* the threat that he will not renew the partnership at the expiration of its term, but will leave her to set up a *menage* on her own account and at her own expense. Of course, there are some cases in which the man would be the worse off. When a husband has nothing to do but to hang up his hat in his wife's hall it is he who will view the approaching close of the wedding term with fear and trembling. When the wife is the capitalist in the firm it will go hard with her partner, for great is the power of the purse. The man must then submit to be ill-dressed, ill fed, and generally snubbed. If the woman is given to coquetry he must be content to suffer the most flagrant flirtations, under the threat that one of the most favoured, and therefore most detested, rivals will take his place at bed and board as soon as the matrimonial partnership has run out. But then, *de minimis*, or rather, *de paucis, non curat lex.* Such men are rare exceptions. Most men do not marry heiresses. The majority find the money for the domestic concern, and therefore it is a clear advantage for them to get this measure passed into law, and their wives brought into proper submission. It is time that something should be done. When women venture to sit on school boards and to practise the learned professions, they must be taught to know their proper place, must understand that they have been honoured by being taken into partnership, and that all assumption of equality, all claim to "rights," are out of the question.

But this is not the only proposal which has been made recently. A lately published book urges that marriages should be terminable at any time. They are not to be even year to year arrangements. When a man and a woman promise to love and cherish each other until death do them part, they promise what they may not be able to perform. The affections are not at our disposal—are not under our control. We may find that we have made a mistake; that the woman we thought an angel is a doll or a shrew; that the man we thought a Bayard is a brute. "Why continue to suffer from such a fatal mistake?" asks Mr. Moncure Conway, in "The Earthward Pilgrimage." Marriage, according to this gentleman, is a relic of "our hereditary monastic morality," it is "a grim idol, about whom nearly all our social superstitions are entrenched with his blood-reeking altar." He goes on to ask, "What is the moral difference between the purchase of a wife for a night in the Haymarket and the purchase of one for life in St. George's Church?" This is almost the same as asking, What is the difference between gambling and theft? The two things are wholly distinct from each other, and are still more distinct from a marriage such as the Prayer-book contemplates. If a man, "purchasing a wife for life," chooses to play the hypocrite and the liar, and to declare that he is doing a religious act when he is doing one odiously vile, that he will love and cherish when he hates and loathes, that is a very good reason for rebuking him, but scarcely one for suppressing honest godly marriages. The strange thing is that Mr. Conway should fail to see that this proposal would aggravate the very evil which he seeks to remedy. The man or the woman who knew that marriage was a partnership terminable at any time would enter upon it even more lightly than at present. Marriages would even more often originate than they do now in venal or carnal motives. There would be no restraint when a life-long bond had given place to one that might be broken at any moment. Moreover, all these proposals, whether of marriage for a definite term or marriage for as long as you like and no longer, leave entirely out of sight the claims and interests of the offspring of marriage. What is to become of the children when the parents weary of each other? Who is to take charge of them? Would it not be hard if the responsibility were left upon that one of the parents who had fulfilled all the obligations of the partnership? Would it not be still harder if that parent were deprived of the only solace left in the shipwreck of hopes once bright? There would be hardship either way; and there would be hardship, also, for the child deprived of the care of one parent when the guardianship of both is essential to his welfare and perfect development.—*Globe*, Feb. 10.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

The other day, in a little town of Marino county Missouri, a young couple were united without meaning it; in truth, both were engaged to be married to other people. The transaction seems to have been brought about thus:—Two young people, Mr. Joseph Chipman and Miss Nannie Hutchison, being thrown in company, were whiling away the hour by a general talk about matrimony. Previously they appear to have been indulging in some of the mutual banter which is illustrated by the juvenile game of "Follow my Leader." That is to say, when one of a party does a given thing the other must do likewise or pay a forfeit. Now, whether fired by a sudden fit of daring, or stimulated by some more occult purpose, Joseph suddenly affirmed that he could "back down" Nannie in getting married that very day. The fair damsel promptly retorted that he could do nothing of the kind. She could and would rush into danger as far or further than her challenger. Neither would retreat, and each vowed that there would be a wedding that night unless the other withdrew. It is declared that the lady felt sure when the ordeal came the gentleman would retreat; and that the gentleman entertained a similar deep-seated conviction respecting the lady. A few hours were to show how deeply both were mistaken. It happened that no clergyman lived nearer than Emerson, a town four miles away. The young man proposed to go after this minister and have the nuptials solemnized then and there. The young lady, with a shrewdness, not to say a suspiciousness, that does her honour, said she would go along too. Hence they started together in a buggy, with no real purpose, it is said, even then, of figuring as principals in a wedding, and leaving their acquaintances laughing at what they deemed a first-rate joke. Arrived at Emerson, neither party would give in. With indomitable resolution, each was determined to "back down" the other. By midnight the clergyman was hunted up and acquainted with the situation. Even at the last moment, and on the dangerous edge of things, each secretly fancied that the other was about to capitulate. The consequence is already imagined. The daring and inflexible pair were married in the buggy. Hymen thus lighted his torch under circumstances probably quite unprecedented, and Joseph and Nannie returned to the circle of their admiring friends mated for life. According to a local journal, "pluck had more to do in this union than mutual attraction." Possibly more "pluck" would have been shown by the contracting parties in adhering to their proper engagements.—*New York Times.*

PARIS AFTER THE FALL.

[From the "Telegraph's" special correspondent.]

Paris, Feb. 5 (11 p.m.)

MARKS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

To-day I have been all over the south-western corner of Paris, and the portion of the city that lies to the north of the Seine. I naturally looked for traces of the bombardment; but until I reached the Point du Jour, behind Auteuil, I could not find one single mark of a shell. There, however, are half a dozen houses more or less damaged; but the holes in them looked insignificant by comparison with the ruins in the villages outside. The new railway bridge which carries the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture across the Seine, and which was furiously pelted by the Prussian batteries in the hope of destroying the line, is a little marked; a yard or two of coping has been knocked off in a few places—but, so far as I could see from the river-side, that is all the harm it has suffered: and yet salvoes of twenty-four guns together were fired at that bridge. What a proof is this of the difference between effort and result in artillery attacks! Enough of shot was thrown against those arches to have ground them all to powder, if only they had been hit; but there stands the bridge as solid as ever, with trains running along it as if nothing had happened. Indeed, the whole bombardment has been relatively harmless. It killed only three hundred people; and I am assured, on all hands, that it might have gone on indefinitely without really influencing the population, if there had been but bread to eat. From the Seine I turned northwards along the *chemin de ronde*, inside the fortifications; and there I saw a peculiarly French spectacle. The innumerable earthworks, epaulements, casemates, and other defences which have been thrown up since September, had been finished off as if they were drawing-room ornaments; the slopes are dressed and turfed with as much care and precision as a cabinetmaker would employ on a delicate piece of furniture; they look as if they were intended to last for ever, and to decorate a garden. So pretty and pretentious are they, that only by an effort of the mind can you believe that they are instruments of serious war. They extend for miles; and if they are alike all round Paris, a vast sum of money must indeed have been wasted in this idle beautifying.

FASHIONABLE RESORTS OF OLD.

At the Auteuil Gate I turned into the Bois de Boulogne, and found myself in the midst of that dreary plain of stumps which I saw for the first time from the Porte Maillot on Thursday last. To the left as you leave the fortifications, right down to the river's edge, and for about half the length of the Parc aux Princes, every tree is gone. On the right, the whole way up to Neuilly—that is to say, throughout the entire eastern side of the Bois—is one belt of waste, devoid of a single shrub, with an average width of 500 yards from the walls of Paris. Between the fortifications and the drive along the Lake not one solitary tree exists; between the drive and the Lake there is a narrow band, planted mainly with saplings which the axe has spared. The Lake itself is nearly dry; the water left in it is green and slimy, and its still frozen surface shows about the nastiest ice one could well imagine. Of course nobody was there; in my journey from Auteuil to the Porte Dauphine I met two carriages, a cart, and three men on foot—and this was on a Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Last year, at the same hour on the same day, a thousand carriages were driving along that water side, and the footway was not nearly wide enough for the idlers who thronged it. As we neared the Avenue de l'Impératrice, and saw the moat, barricade, and drawbridge which close its entrance, I asked my companion if he knew where we were. He did not; and he almost refused to credit my declaration that we were at the gateway where in the days of the Empire all the smart carriages got blocked coming home, and where at five o'clock a mob was always stationed to look at the passing spectacle. In the Avenue de l'Impératrice itself the wooden barricades have disappeared, the gardens are destroyed, half of the shrubs are dead, and the ride and side walk are honeycombed by countless holes, about a yard across and two feet deep, made to check the march of an advancing column. At that strange sight we could not help remarking, that if ever the Prussians had got so far those round excavations would not have stopped them. My general impression, indeed, from all I saw is, that there has been so much zeal in getting up the defence of Paris as to lead to the adoption of the most useless and even absurd measures; many of them look like schoolboys' play; and all are executed with a dandy finish that is utterly out of place in war. How different are the Prussian works! There, everything has a meaning and an object—there are no toy defences—all is grimly solid. But, although they have wasted labour with frantic extravagance, the Parisians have certainly got together an astonishing accumulation of preparations for resistance. If they had only fought outside the city as they have dug inside, the place might still be free. Everywhere as we drove along—a friend was carrying me in a four-wheeled carriage—prevailed that sadness, that black dulness, of which I have spoken in each of the letters I have sent you since I came in. Instead of feeling them less, they strike me more and more each day. I do not think I have ever received a deeper or more disagreeable impression than from this utter change of Paris. Others may not be struck by it as I am; on me the effect produced is distressing. I try to see the droll side of the picture; but if I do manage to catch a ridiculous point—and of such there are plenty—it disappears again in five minutes, and the obstinately melancholy aspect comes up once more. You may remember the one o'clock mass on Sundays, at the Madeleine; every one has been there to see the women with their wondrous dresses as they came down the steps; it used to be a sight amongst the sights of Europe. Well, I went to the Madeleine to-day; the church was about half full; there were scarcely any ladies, and all wore the simplest mourning. Not a carriage was waiting upon the Place in front, and all the women walked gravely home with lowered veils and downcast eyes. All the better for them, you will say; and so do I. But I am not talking here of the good or bad behaviour of individuals; I am comparing what is with what was, and trying to show you by example how huge is the difference. None of us know Paris in this new form. I am still thinking of its old splendours, and cannot yet believe it the same place.

LITTLE REAL STARVATION.

The more people I hear talk, especially among the poor, the more do I incline towards the impression that real starvation has been very rare, if, indeed, it has ever occurred at all. Almost the entire body of the lower class of labourers has been paid or nourished by the State throughout the siege; none of them were ashamed of being fed at the public expense; most, indeed, were no doubt highly satisfied at being able to eat without working. They have often not had enough to satisfy their appetites—that is certain; but still they all got sufficient to keep life well in them. It is in the two or three tiers above the lowest rank that the trial has been most felt; among the higher class of workmen's families, the employés of every kind, and the small *rentiers*. All these people hesitated to accept charity, and their material needs have certainly been increased by their unwillingness to beg, and their moral anguish. Still, even there—painful as the trial has been—it does not appear to me that there has been thus far any actual dying for want of the strict necessaries of life. I may be quite wrong. I have not yet seen enough to justify me in expressing a distinct opinion on so large and grave a subject; all I can write for the present on the siege must be derived from a surface view; but, with these reservations, I would repeat, I think it will be found that the misery resulting from the investment lies outside the walls.

THE PARIS CLUBS AND THE ELECTIONS.

Paris, Feb. 4.

The most salient fact in the position is the little bother made over the elections; there are a few placards on the walls inviting the people not to choose lawyers, *vicæ et verba locant*, as the poet said, and a few candidates have posted up their "profession of faith." All the clubs have reopened, and the power of speech has been restored to Belleville. Delescluze, the unfortunate editor of the *Reveil*, has been let out of one prison by the military authorities and clapped into another by the civil ones. I don't know how he likes the change. Henri Rochefort has brought out a newspaper called the *Mot d'Ordre*, and in the vain hope of captivating his ancient constituents of Belleville, preaches regicide; but to make hare soup you must first catch your hare. The elections were to have taken place on the 5th, but the Government, without condescending to assign any reason, has put them off till the 8th, which will give the committees time to publish more lists and root out more names. General Vinoy, Thiers, and Louis Blanc are popular with several parties, and in some committees the selection is certainly very creditable, and if the candidates are returned and Paris is imitated by the provinces, we shall have a far different Chamber from that composed of official candidates who, on the beck of M. Rouher, were always ready to cry "Vive l'Empereur" and vote the order of the day.

The orators in the clubs indulge in much the same language as was used a month ago. At the Elysée Montmartre the President last night expressed himself in favour of carrying on the war:—"Yes," he cried, "we must recommence. I know that Gambetta has failed, and that he is trampled on and bespattered. Is that any reason why the war should be impossible? No. But to gain our end we must send revolutionists to Bordeaux to act in a revolutionary manner—revolutionists who will not hesitate to root out from the soil any one who interferes with the defence; that is to say, all Bonapartists, Orleanists, and Legitimists." (Applause.)

At another spot in Montmartre the constituents met at the Theatre Seraphin, which is situated in a cellar. After many wild speeches, in which the words traitors, bandits, and cowards were repeated *ad nauseam*, the President produced his list and began to read it. "Charles Meunier." "I believe he is a chocolate maker." (Laughter). "You confound him with Menier. Meunier makes calicot." (His name is adopted by the Assembly.) The President, continuing: "Ducros." "No! no! we won't have a general." "It is not the general; it is an engineer." "No matter." (Ducrot is rejected.) The President: "The citizen Felix Pyat." "Let him go to Chaillot (Bedlam)." The President: "Victor Hugo." He is too old. We don't want poets. What has he done for the Republic?" (Victor Hugo is rejected.) In this way justice was meted out to a heap of Republican notabilities, and Edgar Quinet, Flourens, Rochefort, and even poor Delescluze were rejected.

At the club called the Pré aux Clercs the cry was, "Down with everything but the workmen—no members of the Government, no lawyers, no journalists, no functionaries, no commercial men." At the "Vieux Colombier," or the "Old Dovecot," the name of Gambetta was accepted by all but one man, who was immediately bundled out of the place; there the orators thundered against white cravats, leather breeches, and the men who couldn't find any cannons at Montretout. At Belleville various candidates underwent examination. It was admitted that Victor Hugo had deserved well of the country and democracy for majestically sitting for twenty years upon a rock as a living protest against the Empire. (Some applause.) But Victor Hugo is not one of us. ("That's true; he is an aristo.") He belongs to the bourgeois caste. ("We can't have him.") He is a man of the past; we require a man of the future. (Cheers.) The candidature of Victor Hugo is put to the vote and rejected. Briosne and Millière (the socialist Jean-Baptiste, of the pocket pistol) were accepted; and then came the Count de Lucay Rochefort, commonly styled Citizen Rochefort. His name excited conflicting manifestations. He was accused of having put Belleville in a hole and of having consorted with traitors. An orator in favour of the candidate replies that if Rochefort had joined the Government at the beginning of the siege, he had expiated his crime by resigning his seat at the Hotel de Ville. "You have read," added this orator, "the first number of the *Mot d'Ordre*. Well! he proclaims himself frankly regicide. (Sensation, applause.) That word put an end to all my doubts, and my vote shall be given in favour of Rochefort. (Noise.) Regicide! citizens, Regicide! But if there were a man among us who would kill all kings, I would not be contented with making him a deputy, I would make him a god." (Signs of astonishment, for no gods are acknowledged at Belleville.) The orator, correcting himself: "Although I don't believe in them." ("That's the time of day.") A third citizen rose and laid heavy charges at Rochefort's door during the time that he formed part of the Government; and in the end Rochefort was rejected at Belleville by an immense majority. Gambetta was being discussed when a youthful orator screamed out that Paris should leave the provinces to deal with that Minister, whose acts were only imperfectly known in the capital, and could not be fairly appreciated. This advice was accepted by the men of Belleville.

M. Dorian, who has become Minister of Commerce for the time being, has denounced the Treaty of Commerce with England by way of form, so as to leave the Assembly at Bordeaux free either to accept or reject it.

The people are on the best possible terms with the Prussians where they come into contact, and crowds of curious citizens flock daily to the various points where a close view of their late tormentors can be obtained. The Prussian soldiers throw the people cigars, and yesterday one man tossed a sheep's head to the crowd, which delicacy was eagerly contested. To a pretty young woman who tripped over the bridge to receive the present, a gallant Hun offered a mutton cutlet, which was thankfully accepted with smiles and curtsies. Frantic efforts were made to get into conversation, and every now and then German soldiers come on guard who have a smattering of French. This is better than bombarding and much better than being bombarded.

We are still badly off for provisions, partly owing to the outrageous conduct of the Parisians, who plunder the carts coming in from the country. Yesterday a poor woman with a load of eggs, butter, and vegetables, not only had everything stolen from her, but was rolled in the mud. She eventually drove off, declaring she would in future sell her goods to the Prussians, who behaved honestly. In consequence of acts like these the country people are afraid to come into Paris with their produce, and the markets are nearly empty.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 10.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

The following are the terms of the Proclamation issued by the Government of the Defence in Paris, explaining the reasons for the capitulation, and annulling M. Gambetta's decree of proscription:—

"Frenchmen,—Paris has laid down its arms when on the verge of starvation. It had been told to 'hold out for a few weeks, and we will deliver you.' It resisted for five months, and, despite of heroic efforts, the departments have not been able to succour it. Paris resigned itself to the most cruel privation; it accepted ruin, disease, and exhaustion. During a whole month shells have poured into the city, slaying women and children. For upwards of six weeks the few grammes of bad bread distributed to each inhabitant have scarcely sufficed to maintain life; and, when thus vanquished by the most inexorable necessity, the great city comes to a standstill, in order not to condemn 2,000,000 inhabitants to the most horrible catastrophe; when, profiting by its remnant of strength, it treats with the enemy instead of submitting to an unconditional surrender, the Government of the National Defence is accused elsewhere of culpable levity, is denounced and repudiated. Let France judge us, and all those who but yesterday were prodigal in their protestations of friendship and respect, but who to-day insult us. We would not take notice of their attacks if duty did not command us to hold with a firm hand, even to the last moment, the helm which the people of Paris intrusted to us in the hour of tempest. We will fulfil that duty. When at the end of January we resigned ourselves to an effort to make terms it was very late. We had flour only for ten days, and we knew that the devastation of the country rendered revictualling very uncertain. Those who now declaim against us will never know the anguish we have endured. It was, however, necessary to conceal our anxieties and to approach the enemy with resolution—with an appearance of readiness still to fight, and of possessing ample provisions. What we desired was this—above all things to usurp no rights. To France alone it belonged to dispose of herself. We desired to reserve that right to her. It cost protracted efforts to obtain the recognition of her sovereignty. It forms the most important feature of her treaty. We have preserved to the National Guard its liberty and its arms. If, notwithstanding our efforts, we have been unable to exempt the army and the Garde Mobile from the operation of the rigorous laws of war, at least we have preserved them from a captivity in Germany and confinement in an intrenched camp under Prussian muskets. We are reproached with not having consulted the Delegation at Bordeaux, but it is overlooked that we were enclosed within an iron circle, that we were unable to break through. It is moreover forgotten that every passing day rendered more terrible the catastrophe of famine, and yet we maintained the discussion, contesting the ground inch by inch for six days, while the inhabitants of Paris, ignorant of their real situation and influenced only by a generous ardour, demanded to be led out to fight. We have, then, yielded to an inevitable necessity. We have by the convocation of the Assembly stipulated for an armistice at a time when the armies which might have succoured us had been driven back far from us. One army only still held out, at least so we believed. Prussia demanded the surrender of Belfort. We refused, and on that account, in order to protect the fortress, we for some days reserved the freedom of action on the part of the army which was endeavouring to relieve it. But—we knew it not—it was too late. Cut in two by the German armies, Bourbaki, notwithstanding his heroism, could no longer resist, and, after the generous act of despair to which he yielded, his troops were obliged to cross the frontier. The Convention of January 28 has, therefore, compromised no interest, and Paris alone has been sacrificed. It does not murmur. It renders homage to the valour of those who have fought afar off with a view to its relief. It does not even accuse him who to-day is so unjust and so rash, the Minister of War who, on January 13, thwarted General Chanzy's desire to march upon Paris, and ordered him to retire behind the Mayenne. No. All was useless, and we must yield. But our honour is maintained, and we will not permit that to be tarnished. We have summoned France to elect freely an Assembly which at this supreme crisis will make known its will. We recognize in no one a right to impose a decision upon it either for peace or for war. A nation attacked by a powerful enemy fights to the last extremity; but it is always the judge of the moment when resistance ceases to be possible. That is what we shall be told by the country when it is consulted upon its own fate. In order that its will may be imposed upon all as a law to be respected, there must be the sovereign expression of the free suffrage of all. Now, we do not admit that arbitrary restrictions can be imposed upon that suffrage. We have fought against the Empire and its practices, and we do not intend to revive them by instituting a system of official candidates by means of elimination. Great mistakes may have been committed, and heavy responsibilities may flow therefrom; nothing can be more true, but the misfortunes of the country efface everything by its extreme need; and moreover, by lowering ourselves to the condition of mere party actors to proscribe our former antagonists, we should have the shame and the sorrow of wounding those who have fought and bled by our sides. To recall the memories of past dissensions at a time when the enemy treads our blood-stained soil is to retard by their rancours the great task of the deliverance of the country. We regard principles as superior to expedients. We do not wish that the first decree of convocation of the Republican Assembly in 1871 should be an act of mistrust directed against the electors. To them belongs the sovereignty; let them exercise it without weakness and the country may be saved. The Government of the National Defence regrets, then, and annuls, if it should be necessary, the decree illegally issued by the Delegation at Bordeaux, and it calls upon all Frenchmen to vote without ostracism for the representatives who may appear to them to be the worthiest of France. *Vive la Republique! Vive la France.*

"The Members of the Government,—

"General Trochu.	"Eugene Pelletan.
"Jules Favre.	"Ernest Picard.
"Jules Ferry.	"Emmanuel Arago.
"Garnier Pagès.	

"The Ministers,—

"Dorian.	"General Le Flo.
"J. Magnin.	"F. Herold.

"Paris, Feb. 4, 1871."

"MODERN MEN OF LETTERS."

I don't know whether a book called "Modern Men of Letters honestly criticised" has found its way out to India, but it has brought a hornet's nest about its author's head at home. The book is written by a gentleman calling himself "Hain Friswell," a *nom de plume*, and though literary men and artists generally are proverbially thin-skinned, they certainly have warranty for their sensitiveness here. It is a compilation almost libellous in its character, and though plain speaking may be commendable sometimes, when it degenerates into personality and vulgar talk, it is atrocious. Mr. Friswell speaks of poor Charles Dickens and hints that he drank, says Tennyson is "sulky," and that Swinburne neither looks "a poet or a gentleman." Now though this latter statement may be one which as Hamlet says he "most powerfully and potently believed," yet ought the writer to have remembered that Hamlet added "he held it not honesty to have it thus set down." Poor George Sala has come in for the worst abuse, and though I am no admirer of that gentleman, I must protest against the language used. "His tipsy writing is odious," is indefensible, as also are remarks on his personal appearance. Mr. Sala has, I hear, taken action against the publisher of the book and means to go on with it. Unfortunately under this very plain writing of the author runs a vein of cleverness and, it must be added, truth. But if we are to have these photographs of character given to the world, we are only copying the worst features of American journalism, and for that reason I trust to see the book condemned.—*"Asmodeus" in the Pioneer.*

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ....5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

Messrs. Glyn & Co.

and

The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/10 3/4	"
3 do.	1/10 5/8	"
2 do.	1/10 9/16	"
1 do.	1/10 1/2	"
On demand	1/10 3/8	"
On Scotland	1/10 3/8	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/10 1/4	

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.

3 Months..........5 per cent. per annum.

„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.

„ on other approved securities

3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, an invoice best AUSTRALIAN FLOUR. Apply to FARNHAM & Co,

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a few PLATT'S MACARTHY GINS, 40 inches wide, just received per s.s. GANGES.—Apply to GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859	£228,314	7s.	3d.
Do. 1869	£485,180	5s.	8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859	£ 62,919	7s.	11d.
Do. 1869	£213,420	14s.	8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—R. W. Kelley, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	Peter McLagan, Esq., M. P.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	James Morton, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq., J. P.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
William Hind, Esq	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager.—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors.—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians.—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1871. Agents in Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000

AMOUNT PAID UP.............................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.

G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.

F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.

8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Benga
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin [illegible]	[illegible]
Dalhousie	[illegible]
Delhi ...	[illegible]
Ditto ...	[illegible] Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas, & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet ...	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP

should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d, and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS," under which name it is registered.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,

THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,

Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
[illegible] ckings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
[illegible] broidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
[illegible] and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1 [illegible]
[illegible] ooks for Children, Rs 8 to 1 [illegible]

INFANTS' [illegible]

Richly embroidered Cloaks, [illegible]
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, fro [illegible]
White Cashmere Hoods, fr [illegible]
White Silk and Satin Hood [illegible]
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bo [illegible]
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats [illegible]
Velvet and Satin Baby's H [illegible]
White and Colored Sun Ha [illegible]
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
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